Two Parts
10 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
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VOL. XLV....NO. 14,020. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 27, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TEN PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO.PRICE THREE CENTS.

WINSLOW REFUSES TO RUN

DECLINES TO BE THE MAINE DEMOCRATS' STANDARD BEARER.

Believes in Sound Money and the Maintenance of the Gold Standard—Cannot Subscribe to the Platform of the Sixteen-to-One, Populistic Democracy—Unwilling to Stand as a Compromise Candidate—State Committee Meeting Called.

PORTLAND, Me., July 26.—A letter of withdrawal was given out to-night by Edward B. Winslow of this city, who last month was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor. It is as follows:

The Hon. Charles F. Johnson, the Hon. S. C. Gordon, and the Hon. John W. Deering:

Gentlemen: Your letter of June 24, informing me of the action of the Democratic State Convention held in Portland June 17, which made me the unanimous choice of the convention as candidate for Governor, to be voted for at the approaching election, was duly received, and in reply would say:

While I deeply feel the honor conferred upon me, and am profoundly grateful to the Democrats of Maine for the confidence they placed in me in placing me in nomination as their standard bearer, I deferred answering this letter until after the National Convention, held at Chicago, July 11.

I regret very much the complications which have arisen, which will make it impossible for me to see my way clear to accept this nomination so kindly extended to me. The platform adopted by the State Convention, which has declared for a single gold standard, is plain, and it was upon that platform that I was nominated, and I could not, even had I so desired, have accepted this nomination under any other circumstances than to stand firm upon the platform made by the Democratic Party of Maine.

The Democratic National Convention adopted a platform declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and there was a strong pressure brought to bear have me announce myself in favor of the National Convention, which I did not consider was right to do in accepting the nomination, as it was tendered to me by the State Convention.

There have been many expressions on the part of the Democrats of Maine, in regard to my duty, but it has been plain to me, at all times, that there was but one thing for me to do, and that was to stand firmly by the Maine platform.

Since the Democratic National Convention it has been thought advisable to hold some meetings of conference with members of the State Committee and the leading members of the Democratic Party, that full and free expressions might be obtained, and it was plainly shown that a wide difference of opinion existed, and many of the Democrats of Maine thought it my duty to come forward and indorse the Democratic National platform.

I have given no expressions, up to the present time, as to what I should do, but have given the matter a great deal of thought and study, and see but one thing for me to do, and stand as I wish to with the people of Maine, and that is to decline the nomination so kindly tendered me, and I assure you that no one regrets this more than I do.

I wish to return many thanks for the many congratulations from friends throughout the State, and had harmony existed in the party, it would have been a great pleasure to me to accept the nomination.

It is very evident, from the free expressions of opinion, that if I wish to secure the vote of the Democratic Party, I shall be obliged to harmonize with both gold and silver platforms, and that I cannot do under any circumstances. There is but one thing for me to do, and that is to thank you, and through you, the Democrats of Maine, for the high honor conferred upon me, and most respectfully decline the nomination. Yours very truly, EDWARD B. WINSLOW.

A meeting of the State Committee will be held at once to take action on this important matter.

BIG REVOLT IN ALABAMA.

Hanna Likely to Concede Something to Sound-Money Democrats.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 26.—It is given out on reliable authority that Mark Hanna will request the two negroes on the McKinley Alabama electoral ticket to resign in favor of white men, so that the whole ticket shall be white.

This would enable sound-money Democrats in Alabama to support McKinley without local embarrassment. It is certain the negroes will resign if they shall be requested to resign.

Sound-money Democrats will support the State ticket to a man, but the Populist Convention at St. Louis has made them still more discontented with Bryan and Sewall, and they are anxious for a white McKinley ticket that they can support without subjecting themselves to local criticism for doing aught against white supremacy.

They say a vote for McKinley is the only vote that will count for sound money in Alabama, as a third ticket here merely would muddle matters on account of local conditions. It seems probable that the negroes will be removed, and, that after the State election, Aug. 3, sound-money Democrats will organize all over the State and unite with the McKinleyites.

Organizing in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 26.—Ellis B. Usher, who was appointed Provisional Chairman for Wisconsin by the gold conference at Chicago, yesterday issued a call upon them to take steps at once to perfect an organization in every county in the State and to select county Chairmen. A conference of silver Democrats was held at Democratic headquarters yesterday, and it was decided that an address should be issued to the voters of the State in reply to the statements which were made last week over the signatures of Senator Vilas, Gen. Bragg, and the gold delegates from the Chicago Convention.

They Repudiate Bryan.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 26.—Davenport Democrats declared for sound money in positive terms last evening at a big meeting at Turner Opera House. Fred W. Lehman of St. Louis delivered the principal address. The resolutions indorsed the Administration of President Cleveland and declared as follows:

Resolved, That we denounce the Chicago platform as undemocratic, unjust, and unpatriotic, and that we favor the immediate formation of an honest-money Democratic league, to oppose the Populist platform and nominees, and to uphold the honor of the Nation.

The effect of this Davenport meeting will be felt all through the State.

WHEELMEN COME TO GRIEF.

"Scorching" and Coasting Cause Wounds and Break Wheels.

Daniel McCarthy of Hoboken, N. J., while returning from South Beach, S. I., on his bicycle yesterday afternoon was run into by an unknown "scorcher," who was racing with a trolley car on New-York Avenue, Clifton. Both wheelmen were thrown. McCarthy received an ugly scalp wound and was carried unconscious into the Quarantine grounds, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. E. B. Sanborn, after which he was sent home in a coach. The "scorcher" escaped uninjured.

Frederick Lerris of Elizabethport, N. J., was thrown while coasting down the steep hill on Westervelt Avenue, New-Brighton. His bicycle was destroyed. He was taken to his home.

Forty "Scorchers" Arrested.

The Brooklyn Park Police were kept busy yesterday watching "scorchers" on the cycle path that runs to and from Prospect Park and Coney Island. All the members of the cycle corps were on duty, and by their united efforts they gathered in forty wheelmen who were "scorching." The wheelmen left their wheels at the Foster Avenue Police Station as security and will appear before Justice Teale this morning to make their defense.

President Cleveland's Sunday.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 26.—As is his usual custom, the President remained at home all day. There were no callers. He did not attend the memorial exercises of the late William E. Russell, at Sandwich, to-day, as expected.

MR. VANDERBILT AT NEWPORT.

Taken There on the Steam Yacht Conqueror—Stood the Going Well.

NEWPORT, July 26.—Cornelius Vanderbilt arrived here at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon on Frederick W. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Conqueror. The yacht was hauled up at the New-York freight dock, where an improvised ambulance was in waiting, in which the patient was drawn to the Breakers.

The family, save Mrs. Vanderbilt, and including William K. Vanderbilt, who arrived several days ago on the Valiant, were at the house, anxious to learn how Mr. Vanderbilt stood the journey. THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent called at the Breakers at 8:30 o'clock, and saw Dr. McLane, who has been in charge of Mr. Vanderbilt's case, and who will remain here several days at least, when one of the other physicians who have been associated with Dr. McLane may relieve him.

Dr. McLane said Mr. Vanderbilt stood the trip as well as could have been expected, and apparently enjoyed the sail up the Sound. But little trouble was had in moving Mr. Vanderbilt, Dr. McLane said, trained hands having accomplished the work nicely.

To the question whether there would be any reaction in consequence of the journey, Dr. McLane said he thought not.

Mr. Vanderbilt has the front room on the water side of the villa, where it is almost impossible for any sound to reach him. It is probable, however, that tan bark will be used on the gravel paths. The heavy English bell at the front door of the villa is muffled, and pinned to it is a note, directing callers to use a smaller bell inside the vestibule.

The ambulance used was a Berlin coach, with heavy rubber tires, in which a cot was laid across the seats.

William K. Vanderbilt left for New-York to-night on the Valiant.

Secrecy About the Removal.

The fact of Mr. Vanderbilt's departure for Newport was kept very quiet. Although the patient was taken from the house early in the morning, the watchman who came on duty at 6 o'clock last night said he had been instructed to say that Mr. Vanderbilt passed a comfortable night Saturday and had been gaining throughout the day.

Dr. Depew, on his return from the country at 10 o'clock last night, said he knew nothing of Mr. Vanderbilt's whereabouts.

KNELT FOR FOUR HOURS IN CHURCH

A Lunatic Gives Two Policemen a Desperate Struggle.

An insane man created a commotion during the celebration of the mass in St. Catherine of Genoa's Roman Catholic Church, at 502 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, yesterday morning.

When the congregation was entering the church for the 8 o'clock mass a tall, shabbily-dressed man walked into one of the pews in the rear of the church and immediately went down on his knees to pray. He clasped his hands tightly and apparently he was praying earnestly. The stranger paid no attention to the services, but remained on his knees until nearly noon, when he was taken from the church by two policemen.

Sexton Magowan thought he was acting queerly and during the following mass went to him and asked him what was the trouble, but his query only enraged the man, who uttered a violent shriek. His cry greatly frightened the congregation and several women and children hastily left the church.

Father Slattery left the altar to pacify the stranger, but when the priest spoke to him he yelled madly, so it was decided to allow him to pray unmolested. Two policemen from the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station were summoned, and when the maniac saw them he became frantic. By this time the last mass had been said, and only the sexton and pastor and a few members remained.

The lunatic fought desperately to resist arrest, and it required the combined strength of four men to unclasp his hands. An ambulance from Manhattan Hospital was summoned and the policemen had a hard struggle to hold the man in the wagon, on its way to the hospital. His name is said to be Richard Sadler, and he is about twenty-two years old. Sadler was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

MOB SURROUNDED A POLICEMAN.

Meagher Shook a Boy Who Hit Him with a Stick.

Policeman John Meagher of the steamboat squad last night arrested Isidor Schwartz, twelve years old, of 4 Allen Street, for striking him in the eye with a piece of wood.

The policeman was on a Canal Street car. At Orchard Street a piece of wood, such as boys play the game called "cat" with, struck Meagher in the eye. He says he saw Schwartz throw the wood at him, and he jumped off the car and caught the boy.

Two thousand people surrounded Meagher, all crying to the policeman that he was killing Schwartz. Meagher was shaking the boy. Meagher tried to make his way through the mob, and not succeeding, boarded a car and told the driver to go ahead. Meagher kept hold of the boy, intending to take him to the Eldridge Street Station, in which precinct he was.

The mob kept the car from going ahead, and the conductor told Meagher to get off so that the driver could go on. The policeman, followed by the crowd, finally reached the station house. Sergt. McCoy told Meagher to take Schwartz to the Gerry society rooms, and then report to the Madison Street Station, where he had been detailed. The boy was afterward released on bail given by Assemblyman Charles Adler.

The boy's father, Louis, says he will make charges against Meagher for beating his son. Young Schwartz showed no marks.

TROLLEY AND AMBULANCE MEET.

Passengers Frightened and Shaken, but No Serious Damage.

The ambulance attached to the Long Island College Hospital, while on its way to attend a hurry call at 387 Warren Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, driven by Frank Day, had a collision with trolley car No. 287 of the Smith Street line. The front part of the ambulance was wrecked. Day and Surgeon Becker jumped and escaped injury. The damage to the ambulance was $100. The car was on its way to Coney Island, and was crowded with passengers, many of whom received a shaking up in the collision. Witnesses say the motorman did not attempt to slow up in crossing the street.

Trolley and Carriage in Collision.

A car on the Staten Island Electric Company's line was in collision with a carriage in New-Brighton yesterday, in which were Benjamin Lawless, Hans Torsen, and Miss Lillian Fink. The vehicle was wrecked and the occupants were thrown out. Torsen was seriously injured, and was removed to the S. R. Smith Infirmary in an unconscious condition. The others escaped with slight injuries.

Trolley Victim Dies.

Simon Kianitz, 22 years old, of 812 Henry Street, who fell from a trolley car in Brooklyn Saturday, and received a fracture of the skull, died last night at his home.

Ex-President Harrison Coming Here.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison and Mrs. Harrison are expected to arrive in this city this evening from their camp at Old Forge, in the Adirondacks. They will go to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Harrison is a member of a committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which is to meet at the hotel to-morrow evening, and it is probable that the chief object of the ex-President's visit is to attend the sessions of the committee.

ST. LOUIS MOB DISPERSED

WHISKERS, BANNERS, AND POINTS OF ORDER ALL GONE HOME.

Democratic Papers in St. Louis Now Trying to Prove that Bryan Is Not a Populist—They Find It an Up-Hill Job—The Feets Against Them—As One of the Delegates Remarked, "If He Ain't a Populist They Ain't No Populists."

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—The Populist Convention has vanished—whiskers, banners, points of order, and questions of friendship—and the recollection of it, like the dream of a feverish invalid, of an interminable conflict of brownies not too clean or civil, a part striving impishly to do the thing the others were determined should be prevented. It was a relief to hundreds of the delgates to be free at last.

Many of the contracts for rooms expired Friday night, and delegates, without funds to obtain lodging and food, slept on the sidewalks near the hotels in which they had been packed like sardines.

Texas had its headquarters until midnight Saturday at the Southern Hotel, and up to the very last moment the lease was binding the apartment was occupied by a meeting of the Middle of the Road men, who were furious because Bryan had been named before he could be forced to promise terms. The attendance at this meeting dwindled by degrees, until there were barely a dozen men left, and finally adjourned, with nothing accomplished except the adoption of a resolution requesting an explicit statement from Bryan or his withdrawal from the ticket put up by the Populist National Convention.

Now that the Populists have named Bryan, with Senator Jones at the elbows of the managers, to assure them that Bryan is a Populist, and Populist leaders are bragging because the Democrats at Chicago made a Populist candidate whom the St. Louis Populists could approve, and a platform that they did not feel called upon to denounce, the Bryan newspapers of St. Louis are devoting editorial skill to the task of proving that Bryan is not a Populist and that the Chicago platform is not Populism.

For whatever he may get out of his week's work here for Bryan and Sewall, Chairman Jones will be profoundly grateful to the Populist allies of the Bryan party. The efforts of former Democratic papers to cast odium on Populists who resent the nomination of Bryan and to welcome the Bryan Populists as so many converts to the Democratic Party may indicate an editorial opinion that the alliance just concluded between the parties is loudly distasteful and likely to prove injurious in those States where the Populists have not yet won the regard manifested for them by the Chairman of the Bryan National Committee.

It is a little remarkable and not, perhaps, altogether accidental, that in the editorial columns, next to an article carrying a disclaimer of identity between Populists and Bryan Democrats, The St. Louis Republic prints an editorial article in which the country is congratulated upon the reported discovery by Dr. Babcock of the insanity microbe. It is expressed in terms in loudly unfeigned gratification as to suggest the possibility that its production at this time owes its inspiration to a study of the Populist convention for the writer declares the discovery "certainly means a great deal for the good standard. Certainly, says Mr. Tritton, the National finances of America need to be overhauled. The country is suffering from a plethora of paper money.

and they have their hands full in keeping up with the nominee's correspondence.

The Bryan and Sewall headquarters at the Lincoln Hotel are intended principally for the use of Mr. Bryan in receiving visiting delegations and conferring with Democratic managers. A meeting of the State Central Committee of the free silver wing of the Democratic Party of Nebraska will be held in the Lincoln Hotel July 30. Mr. Bryan has promised to be present.

WILL SPEAK IN WASHINGTON.

Bryan to Appeal at a Sixteen-to-One Rally at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Candidate Bryan is coming to Washington to be coddled by the free-silver men of the District of Columbia. Col. John Boyle of this town, one of the district delegates to the Chicago Convention and an ardent silverite, conceived the idea of a local ratification of the Democratic silver ticket. He enlisted the aid of other free-silver advocates and when it became apparent that the idea appealed to all the friends of the white metal he communicated with Bryan.

The nominee replied that he would be happy to visit Washington and speak at the proposed ratification. He suggested that a date close to that of the Madison Square notification ceremony be fixed.

Col. Boyle said to-night that in all probability Aug. 20 would be the time. Many of the Southern Democrats in the employ of the Government are silver men, and they are relied upon to help make the ratification a success. It is likely that the business men will be asked to contribute substantially in anticipation of the crowd which the silverites believe will be here on the occasion of Bryan's appearance.

The willingness of Bryan to speak in Washington is regarded as fresh evidence of his intention to make as many speeches as possible in the East at the very beginning of the campaign.

Populist National Committee.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 26.—The Populist National Committee finished its work at an early hour this morning. J. A. Edgerton of Nebraska was elected Secretary and M. C. Rankin of Indiana Treasurer. J. A. Sovereign of Arkansas, C. F. Taylor of Pennsylvania, H. W. Reed of Georgia, Frank Burkitt of Mississippi, G. F. Washburn of Massachusetts, and J. W. Breidenthal of Kansas were selected for members of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Burkitt resigned, and on his motion J. S. Dore of California was placed on the committee in his place. Mr. Burkitt did this to give the Pacific coast representation on the Executive Committee.

Political Incident at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 26.—At the National service in the Asbury Park Auditorium this afternoon Bishop John P. Newman created a sensation by declaring that Populists were no better than Anarchists and were not good American citizens. Instantly a man in the rear of the hall jumped up and shouted: "Bryan is a good American." The man tried to propose three cheers for the Democrat-Populist candidate for President, but his voice was drowned by the music of the choir.

BELIEVES BRYAN WILL LOSE.

A London Banker Sees Safety for Us Only in Gold Standard.

LONDON, July 26.—The Daily News tomorrow will publish a report of an interview with J. H. Tritton, a prominent London banker, regarding the chances of the election of the Presidential candidates in the United States, in which Mr. Tritton says he considers it improbable that Bryan will be elected, but that the situation is one of the most serious character.

Confidence, Mr. Tritton believes, will not be restored here until the United States Congress shall have passed a resolution declaring that it is firmly determined to maintain a gold standard. Certainly, says Mr. Tritton, the National finances of America need to be overhauled. The country is suffering from a plethora of paper money.

SHOT WHILE IN A CEMETERY.

Mrs. Ellen Marshall Was Praying on Her Child's Grave.

William Marshall and Ellen Marshall, his wife, of 231 Third Street, Jersey City, had a narrow escape from death last night while kneeling beside the grave of their little daughter, who was recently buried in the Hudson County Catholic Cemetery, on West Side Avenue.

They went to the cemetery in the afternoon to plant flowers on the child's grave, and lingered until evening. Then, before going away, they knelt on the little grave to offer up a prayer. Suddenly two gunshots rang out in quick succession. At the second shot Mrs. Marshall fell forward on the child's grave. Her husband raised her up and found that she had been shot in the left breast near the heart.

He secured assistance, and Mrs. Marshall was taken to the Five Place Police Station and a physician was summoned. He said the wound was not dangerous, but had the shot struck two inches further to the left Mrs. Marshall would probably have been killed. He extracted the shot, which proved to be large birdshot, and Mrs. Marshall was taken to her home.

The police made an investigation and found that the shots had been fired by Peter Helling of 19 Mallory Avenue, which is near the cemetery, and John Graver of Second and Brunswick Streets. It was Helling's birthday yesterday, and he gave a party in celebration of the event. When the hilarity was at its height Helling took a double-barrel shotgun to the street and fired it off. Then, as he alleges, Graver took the gun and fired the second barrel. It was the second shot that wounded Mrs. Marshall.

Graver denies that he fired the second shot, and also that he had the gun in his possession. He does not know whether Helling fired the second shot, he says, or whether some one else in the party took the gun and fired it.

Both men were locked up. They will be arraigned before Police Justice Potts this morning.

TWO MEN STEAL A BOY.

Picked Him from a Tiverton, R. I., Street and Drove Away.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 26.—A strange case of kidnapping was reported to the local police this afternoon by James M. Manchester, a farmer living on Bedford Road, at the end of Fish Road, Tiverton, R. I. He says his five-year-old boy, John Philip, was playing in the road when three men drove along in an open wagon. The boy's mother was running after him, and when the men saw her they picked the little fellow up and drove rapidly toward this city with him.

His father immediately harnessed a horse and gave chase, but lost all trace of them at the end of the car route on Stafford Road. A conductor has been found who says he saw men answering the description given driving toward Flint Village, but the police cannot locate them here. The description given of the men is not very clear.

The boy has light hair, blue eyes, is of light complexion, and wore blue knickerbockers, a blue cap with vizor, and a blue faded jumper. He was barefooted. The parents are not very well to do, and no cause is given why the boy should be taken.

Fought for His Whiskers.

Robert Gallagher, the janitor of the flathouse at 486 Hudson Street, was passing through Hudson Street Saturday morning when a mischievous boy cried out to him "Shoot the whiskers!" Theodore Clark and Joseph Lyons were passing by at the moment, and Gallagher thought that Clark was the person who had been deriding him. Gallagher turned, and, without saying a word, struck Clark behind the ear, felling him to the ground. He then took to his heels, but was pursued by Lyons and Policeman O'Hare of the Charles Street Station, who caught him after a chase of three blocks. Magistrate Deuel held Gallagher in $100 bail for trial.

JONES AT BRYAN'S HOME.

Chairman and Candidate Having an Earnest Conference.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 26.—Senator Jones of Arkansas arrived in Lincoln this evening and immediately was taken to the residence of Mr. Bryan, where an earnest conference was held on subjects of much importance to the two Populistic parties.

Senator Jones left Lincoln on a late train over the Missouri Pacific to-night for his Summer home, Washington, Tenn. He wired Gov. Stone of Missouri to meet him at Jefferson City to-morrow. Just before leaving Senator Jones said he would leave it to the common sense of the people to right the nomination of Watson.

No definite action, he said, would be taken at this time with regard to the acceptance or declination of the Populist nomination by Mr. Bryan. Senator Jones added that he thought the notification meeting in New-York would take place Aug. 10.

In spite of its importance as a political centre, having two candidates for the Presidency—Mr. Bryan and Mr. Bentley, the Prohibition-silver nominee—as citizens, Lincoln is a very quiet place these days.

Mr. Bryan has been seen little by Lincoln people since he reached here Friday week. He spends most of his time in his library, going over the mass of curious and cranky letters, and the packages of telegrams delivered to his residence every day, and dictating replies to his clerical assistants. Of these he has three, one a woman,

RUNAWAYS IMPERIL LIFE

FRANTIC HORSES IN UPPER SEVENTH AVENUE.

Oscar Roesner's Maddened Brute Endangers the Wife of City Magistrate Flammer—A Wild Mustang Later Scatters the Crowds in the Same Quarter—A Policeman Gallantly Stops Two Runaways in the Park.

Two runaways created wild excitement late yesterday afternoon in Upper Seventh Avenue, just when the roadway was crowded with carriages and bicycles, and the sidewalks thronged with pedestrians. The first flurry of excitement was caused by a spirited carriage horse, driven by Oscar Roesner, a clerk, of 2,169 Fifth Avenue.

Roesner was driving in One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and had just crossed Lenox Avenue on his way to Seventh Avenue, when the animal started to run, and, seizing the bit between his teeth, started on a mad run. The driver pulled hard on the reins, and did his best to stop the horse, and finding his efforts were of no avail Roesner fell back in the seat of the buggy and trembled with fear as the horse whirled the carriage along.

A sharp turn at the corner brought the runaway into Seventh Avenue, and when it turned south Mounted Policeman Peter J. Hunt of the High Bridge Station, who was standing, with his horse, at One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, seeing the frightened animal, mounted and followed in hot pursuit. The runaway, galloping at its utmost speed, swerved from the west to the east side of the avenue, and a number of carriages and wheelmen narrowly escaped a collision, but at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street Roesner's horse dashed into a victoria, driven by John McGinnis, and owned by H. C. O'Brien of 600 Seventh Avenue.

Mrs. Charles A. Flammer, wife of Magistrate Flammer, of 245 West Forty-fourth Street, and Miss Jessie Bigelow, were riding in the victoria.

McGinnis saw the animal coming toward him, and he drove in to the curb as far as possible. Roesner's horse was plunging into the air at the time, and its forefeet struck the dashboard of the victoria, and broke it off. McGinnis held fast to the reins of his team, and brought them almost to a standstill.

When the runaway struck the victoria it fell back, and then jumped forward again. This time the horse's forelegs became entangled between the left fore wheel and springs of Mrs. Flammer's carriage, and the animal kicked desperately to tear himself loose. Policeman Hunt had now overtaken Roesner's buggy, and he grabbed the horse by the bridle, while several citizens held the team attached to the victoria. The occupants of the latter carriage, though bauly frightened, now jumped out.

In the meantime the entangled horse continued in his mad efforts to free himself. The horse finally succeeded, but not until nearly all of the skin on his front legs was torn off and the flesh severely lacerated.

Mrs. Flammer and Miss Bigelow returned home in another carriage. Roesner leaped from his buggy at the moment of the smash-up. His horse was taken to a near-by livery stable, together with McGinnis's team. A huge crowd of people gathered on the sidewalk.

A large white mustang which had recently been shipped here from the West furnished the second surprise of the afternoon to the horsemen and pedestrians on the avenue. A licensed vendor purchased the mustang from horse dealers who are selling several carloads of Western horses at One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and McCombs Dam Lane.

The peddler started to take home his new purchase, and he led the mustang by a long rope attached to the halter. Evidently the beast was not familiar with the lively traffic of such a popular driveway as Seventh Avenue, for at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, after walking peaceably for one block, the mustang broke away with a single bound from his owner, and dashed among the numerous carriages to One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, where it darted upon the sidewalk, which was literally jammed with citizens, hundreds of whom were women and children. Some one gave a yell of warning, and immediately there was a lively scramble. Men and women rushed in all directions for safety. The women screamed loudly with fright, and dozens of baby carriages were hurried into vestibules. After running through the terror-stricken crowd on the sidewalk to One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, the mustang continued its run in the middle of the Avenue to One Hundred and Forty-second Street. The avenue between One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-first Streets was almost blocked with carriages, and there the broncho again played havoc with the throngs on the sidewalk, for it galloped at a terrific pace for five blocks, while thousands rushed into near-by doorways or the various cross streets.

Mounted Policeman Hunt, who had caught the first runaway, dashed after the mustang, but his horse was no match for the Western animal. Between One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Streets the horse tripped on the long rope which was tied to his halter, and fell to the ground, but after rolling over twice, the animal jumped to his feet again and ran as madly as ever. Albert Delliffer, a theatrical manager, was standing on the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue. He was talking to Fred Brighton, and both were several feet away from the regular procession of pedestrians. The mustang grazed Delliffer's body and knocked him to the sidewalk. He was badly bruised, but he sustained no serious injuries.

The horse ran on to One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, where it turned quickly and galloped back to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. There the mustang turned westward, but its mad career was stopped by the crowd of about fifty people, who were standing in the street at Eighth Avenue, and who were waiting for the arrival of a car. Several of the men grabbed the women's umbrellas and waved them at the approaching animal. The horse came to a standstill when it was within about twenty feet of the curb, and a young man, who was also waiting for the car, grabbed the long rope of the halter, and wound it several times around the iron post which holds the electric wires. After thus ending its wild chase, the broncho made another attempt to run, but was held fast to the post, and it then submitted to capture. A few moments later the owner of the mustang put in his appearance, and his property was surrendered to him by Policeman Hunt.

POLICEMAN SEIZES THE RUNAWAYS.

Two Horses Came Near Trampling People in Central Park.

Two saddle horses that had thrown their riders on the Central Park bridle road, at Eighty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, dashed into a crowd of women and children on the walk at the Belvidere, and would have trampled and probably seriously injured several persons but for the courage of Park Policeman Coyle.

He ran in front of the horses, seized each by the bridle, and, after being dragged several feet, succeeded in stopping them.

One of the horses belonged to J. F. McDermott of 170 West Tenth Street, and the other to William H. Hovey of 567 West Thirty-seventh Street. Neither of the men was injured when thrown off.

Horse Killed in a Runaway.

Robert Fowler of 113 East Eighty-second Street started for Coney Island yesterday with a horse and carriage valued at $300, the property of John Cornish, of the same address. While going up Fulton Street, Brooklyn, a runaway horse and wagon, owned and driven by Henry Hess of 344 East Fifty-eighth Street, this city, came into collision with Fowler's wagon, which was upset and Fowler thrown out. The horse ran and fell, breaking its legs, and had to be shot by an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

CHICAGO ROBBERS' CARNIVAL.

Twenty-first and Twenty-second Robbery in Close Succession.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Evening Store Robbery No. 21 took place shortly after 8 o'clock last night, when two young men entered a jewelry store of C. M. Robertson, 187 North Clark Street, and asked to be shown several articles of jewelry, which they endeavored to pocket. Mr. Robertson, however, locked the door to prevent their escape, and held them at bay with a revolver until the police came to his assistance.

At the police station the men gave their names as James Robinson and Frank Harper. The police claim to know Robinson as a tough character.

Store Robbery No. 22 was successfully carried out about 9 o'clock last night, when the "Long" and "Short" combination entered the grocery store of James O'Reilly, 154 Morgan Street, and while one man held a revolver under Mr. O'Reilly's nose and robbed him of his watch, the other took $15 out of the money drawer, and then both escaped in the darkness.

SIX KILLED IN A RACE RIOT.

Terrible Fight at a "Festival" of Negroes Near Jasper, Fla.

JASPER, Fla., July 26.—A race riot occurred last night fifteen miles northeast of here, in which six men were killed and eight persons wounded. Two of the latter were women.

Those killed are said to be Henry Jackson, Albert Sullivan, Edward Johnson, white; Jim Solomon, Amos Campbell, Ike Mitchell, colored. The names of the wounded have not been learned.

The tragedy occurred at Haggard's turpentine still, where many colored men are employed. The colored men gave a "festival" last night, and while it was in progress a number of white men intruded and the shooting resulted.

It is rumored that the negroes are generally arming, and a posse of whites left here to-night for the scene of the tragedy.

EIGHTY-YEAR-OLD BICYCLIST DIES.

Abraham L. Bogart Becomes Ill While on His Wheel.

JAMAICA, L. I., July 26.—Abraham L. Bogart, one of the oldest residents of this place, died suddenly last night. He was about eighty years old. Despite his age, he was a confirmed wheelman, and last night he and his wife, who is about twenty-six years old, went for a ride. They took the Rockaway Turnpike, and when near the Brooklyn Water Works Mr. Bogart became dizzy. He was brought home, but died in a short time from apoplexy.

Mr. Bogart was born in Brooklyn. He was an electrician, and was the senior member of the firm of A. L. Bogart & Co., Union Square. He was married to his surviving wife about ten years ago, and the difference in their ages caused considerable talk at the time.

ONE DROWNED; OTHER RESCUED.

Two Men Fell from a Float on Which They Were Running About.

Andrew Seagrist, twenty-five years old, of 441 West Thirty-eighth Street, and George J. Gregorius, twenty-seven years old, of 323 West Thirty-first Street, while running about the float of the Bloomingdale Boat Club, at One Hundred and Second Street and Hudson River, yesterday afternoon, fell into the water.

Seagrist was drowned. James Morley, a boatman, rescued Gregorius. Neither of the young men could swim. Several men who were standing on the float tried to save Seagrist. Grappling irons were used to bring the body to the surface. It was then taken to the West One Hundredth Street Station. Gregorius was arrested, and will be arraigned in the Harlem Court this morning.

GRIEF-FRENZIED PETER LISE.

Smashed a Mirror Reflecting His Face and Severed an Artery.

A young daughter of Peter Lise of 523 Adams Street, Hoboken, died yesterday after a brief illness. Lise, who was passionately attached to the child, became deranged from grief. Seeing his own reflection in a mirror hanging on the wall he walked up to the glass and smashed it with his fist. The broken glass cut his wrist and severed an artery. He bled so profusely that his life was endangered and he was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

A PRINCE ORDAINED A PRIEST.

The Pope Sends His Blessing to Maximilian of Saxony.

DRESDEN, July 26.—Prince Maximilian of Saxony was ordained a priest to-day. His father, Prince George, Duke of Saxony, and his sisters, the Princesses Mathilde and Marie, were present at the ordination ceremonies. The Pope sent his blessing to the newly ordained priest.

Borrowed, Fought, and Bled.

George Callahan of 25 Beach Street loaned John Enright, whose residence is at the corner of Worth and Hudson Streets, $5. That was three years ago. The two men became involved in an altercation yesterday. Callahan alluded to the debt. Enright retaliated with invective. Callahan knocked Enright down, fracturing his nose and causing him to receive a painful scalp wound on the back of his head. Enright was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. Callahan was locked up in the Leonard Street Station House.

Burglar Escapes from Jail.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., July 26.—The burglar who was caught last night by William A. Minnot and Calvert Brewer while he was robbing the house of Graham Brewer, escaped from the jail during the night by sawing off bars in a cell window. The police had postponed the asking of the usual questions as to his name and getting a description of him, and there is little chance that he will be recaptured.

Watchman Shot by River Thieves.

William Helps, a night watchman, employed at the foot of West Eighth Street, Long Island City, was shot by river thieves at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. He hailed the thieves as they were rowing by, and for answer they shot him. He was taken to St. John's Hospital.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Myriads of grasshoppers in clouds so dense as to almost obscure the sun passed over the section of Nebraska near Lincoln about noon yesterday. Their appearance caused apprehension among farmers, but few alighted. Their course was from west to east. The last grasshopper scourge in Nebraska was in 1874.

—John Crump, twenty-three years old, gunner's mate on the United States ship Amphitrite, was drowned yesterday in Spring Gardens, Md. He was bathing, and attempted to swim 300 yards to the Naval Reserve's ship Dale. When near the vessel he became exhausted and sank.

—Dr. J. D. Cromwell of Gainsville, Fla., was shot and wounded fatally yesterday by Towney Kenard. Kenard had given harbor to Cromwell's niece, who said her uncle had abused her. The shooting came of a quarrel caused by that act.

—Barbara Hershey of Blackhorse, Penn., was killed last night by a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Bird-in-Hand. Enos Barge, with whom she was riding in a buggy, received injuries that probably will cause his death.

—While a river excursion steamer was coming up the Delaware last evening a young man jumped overboard and was drowned. A companion who was with the the man said that the suicide was Emmett Hall of Indianapolis.

—Daniel Shroger was shot and killed yesterday morning by George A. Pottinger, his son-in-law, who mistook Shroger for a burglar.

GREATER NEW-YORK

Five Chapters of Proposed Charter Submitted.

LEGISLATIVE FEATURES

Council and Board of Aldermen to Pass Ordinances.

WILL BE NINE BOROUGH BOARDS

Each Board Will Choose Two Members of the Council; Its President Will Be Elected.

PRIVILEGES OF DEPARTMENT HEADS

May Participate in Aldermanic Discussions, but Shall Not Have the Right to Vote.

The Sub-Committee on Draft of the Greater New-York Commission, which has been deliberating at Long Beach, L. I., has prepared the first five chapters of its proposed charter. Its purpose in submitting it to the public is made clear by William C. De Witt, a member of the sub-committee, who says of the draft:

"These chapters must be judged in whole and in part conformably to the law of association because in so vast and complicated a work each part is qualified and limited by its relations to the whole.

"For example: The division of the city into boroughs or districts contained in the first chapter has suggested to many minds a disturbance of the unity and integrity of the municipality, and to others the possibility of a multiplicity of offices, entailing unnecessary expense.

"A careful reading of the chapters on the legislative and executive powers will show that the unity and integrity of the city is carried to a point of the utmost centralization. And other chapters yet to be published will make it clear that, with the exception of deputy administrative officers to be situated in the borough of Brooklyn, the borough of Queens, and the borough of Richmond—all being absolutely under the one head of the chief municipality—the boroughs have no officers except a local board of five in each, who serve without compensation, and who are to take care of local improvements, the payment for which is exacted in advance from a district of assessment within the borough or from the borough itself; and to care for and look after such home and neighborhood matters as may be intrusted to them by the Municipal Assembly of the unique and supreme city.

"As the work herewith submitted lies in a realm of law, regarded as a specialty even by those learned in the profession, the intelligence of the press is earnestly solicited to give it that studious attention essential to such wise and just criticism as will truthfully enlighten the public, and be of welcome service to the commission."

DRAFT OF PART OF NEW CHARTER.

Provisions Relating to the Division of the City Boroughs and Its Various Legislative Branches.

AN ACT

To unite into one municipality the various communities lying in and about New-York Harbor, including the City and County of New-York, the County of Kings, the County of Richmond, and part of the County of Queens, and to provide for the government thereof.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

CHAPTER I.

SECTION 1. All the municipal corporations and parts of municipal corporations, other than counties, within the following territory, to wit: The County of Kings, the County of Richmond, the City of Long

ninth Street from the Hudson to the East River.

Third—The Borough of Yorkville shall consist of that portion of the City of New-York as hitherto known, lying north of the Borough of Manhattan and south of a line drawn through the centre of One Hundred and Tenth Street from the Hudson to the Harlem or East River.

Fourth—The Borough of Harlem shall consist of all that portion of the City of New-York as hitherto known, bounded on the south by the Borough of Yorkville, and on the north and west by Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the Harlem River, including Randall's Island and Hart's Island in the Harlem or East River.

Fifth—The Borough of the Bronx shall consist of all that portion of the City of New-York as hereby constituted, lying northerly or easterly of the Borough of Harlem, between the Hudson River and the East River or Long Island Sound, including the several islands heretofore belonging to the City of New-York not included in either of the foregoing boroughs.

Sixth—The Borough of Brooklyn shall consist of that portion of the City of Brooklyn hitherto known as the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first Wards of the City of Brooklyn.

Seventh—The Borough of Williamsburgh shall consist of that portion of the City of Brooklyn hitherto known as the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, and Thirty-second Wards of the City of Brooklyn.

Eighth—The Borough of Queens shall consist of that portion of Queens County by this act consolidated with the municipal corporation heretofore known as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

Ninth—The Borough of Richmond shall comprise the territory known as Richmond County.

SEC. 4. The City of New-York created by this act shall be a body politic and corporate, in fact and in name, and have perpetual succession with all the rights, property, interests, claims, demands, grants, powers, and privileges heretofore held by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and held by each and every of the municipal corporations or parts of municipal corporations, other than counties, by this act consolidated with the corporation heretofore known as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, except so far as modified or repealed by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. For all purposes the local administration and government of the people and property of the territory hereby comprised within the City of New-York shall be in and be performed by the corporation aforesaid. All charges and liabilities now existing against any of the municipal corporations, or parts of municipal corporations, which by this act are made a part of the corporation of the City of New-York, including the County of Richmond, or which may hereafter arise or accrue against such municipal corporations, or parts of municipal corporations, including the County of Richmond, which but for this act would be charges or liabilities against the same, shall be deemed and taken to be charges against, or liabilities of said corporation, the City of New-York, and shall be defrayed or answered unto by it. All bonds, stocks, contracts, and obligations of said municipal corporations, or parts of municipal corporations, including the debt of the County of Richmond and such proportion of the debt of the County of Queens as shall be ascertained as hereinafter prescribed, which now exist as legal obligations, shall be deemed such of, and against said corporation, and all such that may be authorized or required to be hereafter issued or entered into shall be issued or entered into by and in the name of the corporation of the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. All laws or parts of laws, heretofore passed creating any debt or debts of the municipal corporations consolidated as aforesaid, or for the payment of such debts, or respecting the same, as well as every law respecting the debts of the corporation heretofore known as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, shall remain in full force and effect, except that the same shall be carried out by the corporation hereby created, to wit, the City of New-York, and under such name and in such form and manner as may be suitable to the administration of said corporation, and all the rates, taxes, assessments, sinking funds, and other revenues and securities provided by law for the payment of the debts of the municipal corporations aforesaid, shall be in good faith enforced, maintained, and carried out by the corporation of the City of New-York.

SEC. 7. All funds and moneys which, on the first day of January, 1898, shall be held by or be payable to any officer of any of the municipal corporations, or parts of municipal corporations, other than counties, hereby consolidated with the corporation heretofore known as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, as well as all funds and moneys then held by or payable to any officer of said last named corporation, shall be deemed to be held by and be payable to the corporation of the City of New-York, constituted by this act, solely as the funds and moneys of said corporation, and upon the day aforesaid shall be delivered to the officer of said corporation entitled by this act to hold and control the same.

CHAPTER II.

Legislative Department.

SECTION 8. The legislative power of the City of New-York shall be vested in a Council and a Board of Aldermen, to be together styled "The Municipal Assembly of the City of New-York."

SEC. 9. The Council shall consist of nineteen members, one of whom shall be its President. The President shall be chosen on a general ticket by the qualified voters of the city, at the same time and for the same term as that prescribed for the Mayor. He shall be known as the President of the City Council, and shall possess all the rights, privileges, and powers, and perform the duties now conferred or imposed by law upon the President of the Board of Aldermen of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, except that he shall be President of the City Council, with all the rights, powers, and privileges of the Council, and not of the Board of Aldermen provided in this act.

SEC. 10. The remaining members of the Council shall be chosen by the Borough Boards hereinafter provided. Each of such boroughs shall be entitled to two Councilmen, who shall be elected by the Borough Boards, respectively, at their first meeting in January, 1898. The term of office of each member of the Council shall be two years from the date of his election, or until his successor shall have been elected and qualified. Said Council shall hold its first meeting on the first Monday of February. The stated and occasional meetings of said Council thereafter shall be regulated by its own resolutions and rules.

SEC. 11. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of Mayor, or whenever by reason of sickness or absence from the city he shall be prevented from attending to the duties of his office, the President of the Council shall act as Mayor, and possess all the rights and powers of Mayor during disability or absence. In case of a vacancy in the office of Mayor, or whenever he shall so act until noon of the first Monday of January succeeding the election at which his successor shall be chosen; and at the next general election, which shall take place more than ten days after the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Mayor, a successor shall be chosen, who shall hold for the unexpired term. It shall not be lawful for the President of the Council, when acting as Mayor in consequence of the sickness or absence from the city of the person elected, to exercise any power of appointment to or removal from office, unless such sickness or absence of the Mayor shall have continued ten days; or to sign, approve, or disapprove any ordinance or resolution, unless such sickness or absence shall have continued at least nine days.

SEC. 12. The Board of Aldermen shall consist of one member elected from each of the Assembly districts within the territory of the City of New-York, as constituted by this act, or as such Assembly districts may be changed or increased hereafter by law, provided, however, that in the case where any fraction of an Assembly district has been consolidated by this act with the corporation known as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, such fraction of an Assembly district shall be entitled to one member of the Board of Aldermen until otherwise provided by law.

The term of office of each Alderman shall commence on the first Monday of February after his election, and shall continue for two years thereafter.

SEC. 13. A majority of the Board of Aldermen shall constitute a quorum. Each head of an administrative department of the city shall be entitled to a seat in said board, and shall have the right to participate in its discussions, but in no wise shall be considered a member of the board, and shall not have the right to vote.

SEC. 14. The Board of Aldermen shall, at its first meeting after each Aldermanic election, by the affirmative vote of a majority of those present and constituting a quorum, choose a President from its own members, by a call of the names of the members of the board, upon which call each member shall announce his choice, and when once chosen such President can be removed before the expiration of his term as Alderman, when his term as President shall expire, only by a vote, taken by a call of yeas and nays, of four-fifths of all the members of the board.

SEC. 15. The Council and the Board of Aldermen may each elect a Sergeant at Arms, and such assistants as are needful to the orderly conduct of their meetings, and shall each determine the rules of its own proceedings; shall each be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members; subject, however, to the review of any court of competent jurisdiction; shall each keep a journal of its proceedings; shall each sit with open doors; and shall each have the authority to compel the attendance of absent members, and to punish its members for disorderly behavior; and to expel any member, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members thereof.

SEC. 16. The Council shall, at the first meeting, appoint a Clerk, who shall perform such duties as may be prescribed for him. The Clerk so appointed shall also be the City Clerk, and hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, unless removed for cause. The City Clerk shall have charge of all the papers and documents of the city, except such as are by law committed to the keeping of the several departments or of other officers, and shall keep the record of the proceedings of the Municipal Assembly. He shall engross all the ordinances of the Municipal Assembly in a book to be provided for that purpose, with proper indices, which book shall be deemed a public record of such ordinances, and each ordinance shall be attested by said Clerk. Copies of all papers duly filed in his office, and transcripts thereof, and of the records of proceedings of the Municipal Assembly, and copies of the laws and ordinances of said city, certified by him under the corporate seal, shall be evidence in all courts and places of the matters therein contained. Said Clerk shall appoint a Clerk for the Board of Aldermen, who, apart from his service during the meetings of said Board of Aldermen, shall be in all things subject to his direction and control.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of the City Clerk to keep open for inspection at all reasonable times, the records and minutes of the proceedings of said boards. He shall keep the seal of the city, and his signature shall be necessary to all leases by the city of its property, and to all grants and other documents, as under existing laws. In the absence of said Clerk by sickness or otherwise, his first deputy shall be vested with and possessed of the rights and powers, and charged with all the duties of this section or by-law imposed upon said Clerk.

SEC. 18. All the muniments, records, patents, deeds, minutes, writings, and papers belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, now in the custody of the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen thereof, shall be delivered over to and kept by the said Clerk. All like muniments, records, patents, deeds, minutes, writings, and other papers, belonging to the City of Brooklyn, and in the custody of the City Clerk of said city, as now existing, shall be delivered to and kept by the Clerk of the Borough Board of Brooklyn, subject, however, to the direction, order, and control of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New-York.

SEC. 19. The salary of the City Clerk shall be $4,000 per annum, and he may appoint such deputies or clerks as are necessary to the discharge of his duties, provided the aggregate salaries of such deputies and clerks, including the salary of the City Clerk, shall not exceed the sum of ——— dollars in any one year.

SEC. 20. Each board shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and the ayes and noes of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two members, be taken and entered therein.

SEC. 21. No member of the Municipal Assembly shall, during the term for which he is elected, be eligible or appointed to any office under the city, nor shall any member of said Assembly, while such, be an employe of the city, or of either branch of the said assembly in any capacity whatever.

SEC. 22. One session of the Municipal Assembly shall be held annually, beginning on the first Tuesday of February.

SEC. 23. The style of ordinances of this city shall be: "Be it ordained by the Municipal Assembly of the City of New-York, as follows:"

SEC. 24. Every legislative act of the Municipal Assembly shall be by ordinance or resolution. No ordinance or resolution shall be passed except by a vote of a majority of all the members elected to each board. In case any ordinance or resolution involves the expenditure of money, or the laying of an assessment, the lease of real estate or grant of a franchise, the votes of three-fourths of all the members elected to each board shall be necessary to its passage. No money shall be expended for any celebration, procession, funeral ceremony, reception, or entertainment of any kind, or on any occasion, unless by the votes of four-fifths of all the members elected to each board.

SEC. 25. Every ordinance or resolution shall, before it shall take effect, be presented, duly certified, to the Mayor for his approval. The Mayor shall return such ordinance or resolution to the board in which it originated, within ten days after receiving it, or at the next meeting of the board after the expiration of said ten days. If he approves it, he shall sign it. If he disapprove it, he shall specify his objections thereto in writing. If he do not return it with such disapproval within the time above specified it shall take effect as if he had approved it. Such objections of the Mayor shall be entered at large on the journal of the board, and the board shall, after ten days, and within fifteen days after such ordinance or resolution shall have been returned to it, proceed to reconsider and vote upon the same. If the same shall, on reconsideration, be again passed by the votes of at least two-thirds of all the members elected to each board, it shall take effect; provided that in case the ordinance or resolution involves the expenditure of money, the creation of debt, or the levying of a tax or assessment, it shall require a vote of five-sixths of the members of each board to pass it over the Mayor's veto. If the ordinance or resolution shall fail to receive upon the first vote upon such reconsideration such number of affirmative votes in either board, it shall be deemed finally lost. In all cases the vote shall be taken by ayes and noes, and the names of the persons voting for or against its passage on such reconsideration shall be entered on the journal of the board. In case an ordinance or resolution shall embrace more than one distinct subject, the Mayor may approve the provisions relating to one or more subjects, and disapprove the others. In such case those he shall approve shall become effective, and those which he shall not approve shall be reconsidered by the board, and shall only become effective if again passed, as above provided.

SEC. 26. The ordinances now in force in the City of New-York, the City of Brooklyn, Long Island City, and the other municipal corporations hereby incorporated with the City of New-York, are hereby continued in full force and effect, subject to modification, amendment, or repeal by the Municipal Assembly of the City of New-York.

SEC. 27. All the powers and duties conferred or charged upon the Common Council of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, or the Board of Aldermen thereof, or upon the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn, or of Long Island City, or upon any Municipal Board of any of the municipal corporations other than counties, hereby incorporated with the City of New-York, shall be exercised and performed by the Municipal Assembly of the City of New-York, subject, nevertheless, to the like power of approval or rejection by the Mayor of said city.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Richmond is hereby abolished; and all the powers and duties thereof shall be performed by the Municipal Assembly of the City of New-York or the Borough Board of the Borough of Richmond, as herein provided.

When by the Constitution any action is specifically provided to be taken by a Board of Supervisors, which cannot under any power conferred by this act or otherwise be taken in any other manner, such action may be taken by the Municipal Assembly as such, but the concurrence of a majority of the members of each board shall in such case be necessary to the passage of any resolution, ordinance, or act.

SEC. 28. The Municipal Assembly shall have power to make, establish, alter, modify, amend, and repeal all such ordinances, rules, police, health, excise, fire, and building regulations, not contrary to the laws of the State, or the United States, as they may deem necessary to carry into effect the powers conferred upon the City of New-York by this act, or by any other law of the State, or by grant, and such as they may deem necessary and proper for the good government, order, and protection of persons and property, and for the preservation of public health, peace, and prosperity of said city and its inhabitants, except so far as the legislative power respecting the Health, Police, Excise, and Fire Boards shall be discharged by the departments thereof, respectively, according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 29. The Municipal Assembly shall have power to establish markets, make parks, build bridges, and to purchase or construct public buildings for the use of said city, and to create loans, and to issue bonds therefor, payable at such times and in such manner, and at such rates of interest as they may direct; but no such bonds shall be issued unless the proposition for creating the debt shall have been previously submitted to the electors of said city at a regular election, of which three months' notice shall have been published in the corporation newspapers, and such proposition shall have then received the affirmative vote of a majority of the voters at such election.

SEC. 30. The Municipal Assembly may by ordinance prescribe the mode and manner of submitting such proposition to the electors of said city.

SEC. 31. The Municipal Assembly shall have power to make, establish, publish, and modify, amend, or repeal ordinances, rules, regulations, and by-laws not inconsistent with this act, or with the Constitution or the laws of the United States, or of this State, for the following purposes:

1. In relation to the inspection and sealing of weights and measures, and the keeping in use of proper weights and measures by vendors; and may by ordinance regulate the duties and fees or salary of the inspectors of weights and measures and of the sealers of weights and measures, and may impose such penalties for using weights and measures and scale beams which shall not have been inspected and sealed in conformity to the ordinances, and to provide for the appointment of such inspectors and sealers by the Mayor as to them shall seem proper. They may assign a particular district of the said city for each of said inspectors, and likewise for each of the sealers of weights and measures, and may confine them in the performance of their duties to such districts respectively.

2. In relation to the inspection, weighing, and measuring of firewood, coal, hay, and straw and the cartage of the same.

3. To regulate the use of streets, highways, public places, and sidewalks by foot passengers, animals, vehicles, cars, motors, and locomotives, and to prevent encroachments upon and obstructions to the same, and to authorize and require their removal by the proper department; but they shall have no power to authorize the placing or continuing of any encroachment or obstruction upon any street or sidewalk, except the temporary occupation thereof, during the erection or repairing of a building on a lot opposite the same, nor shall they permit the erection of booths and stands within stoop lines or the temporary occupation of a portion of the street during the night time only by trucks without the consent of the owner or owners of premises adjoining the portion of the street so occupied.

4. To regulate by general ordinance the opening of street surfaces for purposes authorized by law, subject to such restrictions as have already been prescribed by statute.

5. To regulate the numbering of the houses and lots in the streets and avenues and the naming of the streets, avenues, and public places; but it shall not be lawful to number or renumber any houses or to change the name of any street, avenue, or public place, save between the first day of December of any year and the first day of May next ensuing.

6. To regulate and prevent the throwing or depositing of ashes, offal, dirt, or garbage in the streets and subject to the other provisions of this act to regulate the cleaning of the streets, avenues, sidewalks, and gutters and removing of ice and snow from them.

7. To regulate the use of the streets and sidewalks for signs, sign posts, awnings, awning posts, horse troughs, urinals, telegraph posts, and other purposes.

8. To provide for and regulate street pavements, crosswalks, curbstones, gutter stones, sidewalks, and to provide for regulating, grading flagging, curbing, guttering, and, subject to the provisions of this act, lighting streets, roads, places, and avenues.

9. To regulate public cries, advertising noises, steam whistles, and ringing bells in the streets.

10. In relation to street vagrants, beggars, and mendicants.

11. In relation to the use of guns, pistols, firearms, firecrackers, fireworks, and detonating works of all description within the city.

12. In relation to intoxication, fighting, and quarreling in the streets.

13. In relation to public places of public amusement.

14. In relation to the exhibition of advertisements or handbills along the streets, avenues, or public places.

15. In relation to the construction, repair, and use of vaults, cisterns, areas, hydrants, sewers, and pumps.

16. In relation to partition fences and walls.

17. In relation to the construction, repair, care, and use of markets.

18. In relation to the licensing and business of public cartmen, truckmen, hackmen, cabmen, expressmen, pawnbrokers, junk dealers, intelligence offices, dealers in second-hand articles, hawkers, peddlers, vendors, and the keeping of dogs, menageries, circuses, common shows, and scalpers in coal freights. All licenses created therefor shall be according to an established form and regularly numbered and duly registered, as shall be prescribed by the Municipal Assembly, provided, however, that all laws heretofore passed in respect to the avocations above named within the city, shall remain in full force and effect, to the exclusion of any power granted by this provision so far as their terms shall require.

19. The Municipal Assembly shall also fix the annual license fee, not exceeding the sum of $20, for each street or horse car daily operated or used in that portion of the city heretofore known as the City of Brooklyn. Every railroad company operating or using such cars shall, on or before the 1st day of June in each year, certify to the City Clerk the average number of cars daily operated and used by said company, which certificate shall be verified by the oath of one of the managing officers of said company, and every such railroad company shall, on or before the 1st day of July in each year pay to the Treasurer of the City of New-York the license fees so established for the average number of cars so operated and used by said company. The said license fees shall be taken in full satisfaction for the use of the streets or avenues, but the same shall not release said company from any obligations required by law to keep such streets and avenues, or any part thereof, in repair, which said obligations and the contracts, laws, or ordinances, creating and enforcing the same, are hereby continued in full force and operation.

20. Relative to the taxing and destroying of dogs within said city.

21. To the more effectual suppression of vice or immorality and the preserving of peace and good order in said city.

22. For the licensing and otherwise regulating the use of dirt carts.

23. For the preservation and protection of all or any of the works connected with the supplying of the city of New-York with pure and wholesome water.

24. To regulate the fees for searches and certificates and charges for the collection of assessments and clerk of arrears.

25. To make such regulations in reference to the running of stages, omnibuses, trucks, and cars as may be necessary for the convenience use and the accommodation of the ferries, piers, wharves, and stations, and wherever in shipping or receiving goods, wares, or other merchandise at any of the shipping lines, by steamboat, canalboat, sailing vessels, railroad, or from or to any warehouse during the specified hours for receipt or delivery of freight, a truckman is unreasonably detained over thirty minutes by reason of said steamboat, canalboat, sailing vessel, railroad company, or warehouse not employing sufficient help for prompt receipt or delivery of freight, or by reason of the failure to use all of the facilities at their disposal for the prompt receipt or delivery of freight, to regulate the amount said truckman shall be entitled to be paid, which amount shall not be less than the sum of $1 per hour for every hour which he is so unreasonably detained, which amount shall be paid to said truckman by the company, corporation, or person causing such delay.

26. To regulate the rates of fare to be taken by the owners or drivers of hackney coaches or carriages; such owners shall pay an annual license fee, to be determined by the Municipal Assembly.

27. The Municipal Assembly may authorize the establishment, operation, or extension of any right for the running of omnibuses or stages, and may terminate or alter such authority conformably to the statutes heretofore passed and applicable thereto.

28. To regulate or prohibit swimming and bathing in the waters of, or bounding the city, and to establish and maintain in the city one or more public baths, as they may deem necessary, and to establish suitable rules and regulations for the management of the same.

SEC. 32. Every dealer in second-hand articles and scalper in coal freights shall pay for a license a sum to be determined by the Municipal Assembly, not exceeding $500. Dealers in second-hand articles and scalpers in coal freights may be required to give security to the city with one or more sufficient surety or sureties, in a sum not exceeding $10,000 conditioned for the observance of the ordinances of the Municipal Assembly.

No greater penalty than $100 shall be imposed by an ordinance as the penalty of the violation of any ordinance by any dealer in second-hand articles or scalper in coal freights.

SEC. 33. The Municipal Assembly may, by ordinance from time to time, by a vote of two-thirds of the members of each board, and the approval of the Mayor, designate any building or buildings within the city to be the common jails of said city for all the purposes for which common jails may by law be used, and such building or buildings so designated shall be such common jails until changed by a like ordinance by said Municipal Assembly.

SEC. 34.—The Municipal Assembly, by resolution or ordinance, by a vote of not less than two-thirds of all the members elected to said Municipal Assembly, and the approval of the Mayor, may assign such place in said city as may to them seem most conducive to the public convenience, for the holding of the Courts of General and Special Sessions, and upon the application of the Board of Police Justices may designate additional places for the holding of police courts and jail delivery to be held in and for the city; any alteration of the places of holding such courts shall, before the same takes effect, be notified in one or more of the public newspapers printed in said city, for a period of not less than four weeks. Said publication to be made under the direction of the City Clerk.

SEC. 35. It shall be the duty of the Municipal Assembly, where no provision has been made by law in respect thereto, to provide for the accountability of all officers and other persons, save as herein otherwise provided, to whom the receipt or expenditure of the funds of the city shall be entrusted, by requiring from them sufficient security for the performance of their duties of trust, which security shall be annually renewed, but the security first taken shall remain in force until new security shall be given.

SEC. 36. The salaries of all officers whose offices may be created by the Municipal Assembly for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this act, shall, subject to the other provisions of this act, be prescribed by ordinance or resolution.

SEC. 37. The ordinances of the Municipal Assembly shall, as far as practicable, and so far as the same has not already been done, be reduced to a code and published.

SEC. 38. The Municipal Assembly shall cause statistical records to be prepared and kept of the business and proceedings of the Criminal Courts and officers in the City of New-York, and shall make provision for the due collection and preservation of said records. And it is hereby authorized to establish such regulations as shall be necessary in its judgment to give effect to the provisions of this section, providing the expense shall not exceed $2,000 per annum.

SEC. 39. The Board of Aldermen is hereby authorized and is empowered to appoint Commissioners of Deeds from time to time, who shall hold their offices for two years from the date of their appointment; such appointment shall not require the concurrence of the Council nor the approval of the Mayor, and hereafter, at the time of subscribing or filing the oath of office, the City Clerk shall collect from each person appointed a Commissioner of Deeds the sum of $5, and such City Clerk shall not administer or file said oath unless said fee has been paid.

All fees collected by such City Clerk under and by virtue of this act, except as hereinafter provided, shall be accounted for and paid over monthly into the treasury of the city.

Such City Clerk shall appoint an officer, to be known as Commissioner of Deeds Clerk, whose duties shall be to enter the names of Commissioners of Deeds appointed, in a book kept for that purpose, make out certificates of appointment and to discharge such other duties connected with the City Clerk's office, and such other duties as the City Clerk may designate.

Said Commissioner of Deeds Clerk shall receive a salary at the rate of $1,200 per annum, payable monthly.

Any person hereafter appointed to the office of Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City of New-York by the Board of Aldermen, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of said office and within thirty days after such appointment, shall take and subscribe before the Commissioner of Deeds Clerk, in the office of the City Clerk, the following oath of office: That the applicant is a citizen of the United States and of the State of New-York, and a resident of the City of New-York; that he will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New-York, and will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Commissioner of Deeds. Any Commissioner of Deeds who may remove from the City of New-York during his term of office is hereby required to notify the City Clerk of such removal.

The term of office of every Commissioner of Deeds, who, on the first day of May, 1898, shall be holding over after a term of two years, shall then cease.

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY; TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

SEC. 40. The Municipal Assembly and the several members thereof are hereby declared Trustees of the property, funds, and effects of said city, respectively, so far as such property, funds, and effects are or may be committed to their management or control, and every person residing in said city, when authorized to pay taxes therein, and who shall pay taxes therein, is hereby declared to be a cestui que trust in respect to the said property, funds, and effects, respectively; and any co-trustees, or any cestui que trust, shall be entitled, as against said trustees, and in regard to said property, funds, and effects, to all the rights and privileges provided by law for any co-trustee or cestui que trust to prosecute and maintain any action to prevent waste and injury to any property, funds, and estate held in trust.

Such trustees are hereby made subject to all the duties and responsibilities imposed by law on trustees, and such duties and responsibilities may be enforced by any co-trustees or cestui que trust aforesaid.

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY; VIOLATIONS OF LAW BY MEMBERS OF.

SEC. 41. Any member of the Municipal Assembly who shall knowingly and willfully disregard any provision of law applicable to the members of said Assembly, or who shall vote for any contract in violation of law or any appropriation unauthorized by law or in excess of the amount authorized by law, or for any illegal or injurious disposition of corporate property, rights, or franchises, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to the punishment and penalties prescribed therefor; and every member voting in favor thereof shall be individually liable to refund the amount to the city at the suit of any citizen and taxpayer. And any member of the Borough Boards hereinafter created who shall willfully disregard any provision of law applicable to his office shall also be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to the like punishment and penalties prescribed therefor, and individually liable to refund to the city any damages arising from such violation at the suit of any citizen and taxpayer.

CHAPTER III.

Borough Boards.

SECTION 42. Each borough shall have a Borough Board, to be intrusted with the legislative power herein prescribed, and such as may hereafter be reposed therein by the Municipal Assembly of the City of New-York. The jurisdiction of each Borough Board shall be confined to the borough for which it is chosen, and to those subjects or matters the costs and expenses whereof are to be borne by the people or property, or any district or part thereof, of such borough, except so far as by this act or by the Municipal Assembly jurisdiction may be given over matters of local administration within such borough. Each Borough Board shall consist of five members, who shall be residents of the borough at the time of their election. Members of the Borough Board shall be elected at the general election in the year 1897, and bi-annually thereafter. Their term of office shall commence upon the first day of January succeeding their election, and shall continue four years, or until their successors shall have been elected and have qualified. Removal from the borough shall vacate the office of any member so removing, and any vacancy occurring in the office of such a borough shall be filled by the vote of a majority of the remaining members thereof for the unexpired term of the office so vacated.

SEC. 43. The legislative action of a Borough Board shall be by ordinance or resolution, and every such ordinance or resolution shall be subject to the approval or disapproval of the Mayor of the City of New-York, and it shall be passed conformably to the rules and regulations applied to the ordinances or resolutions passed by the Municipal Assembly of the City of New-York, except that a veto of the Mayor shall be final, and may not be overridden by such board.

SEC. 44. A Borough Board, subject to the restrictions hereinafter provided in the chapter on Local Improvements, shall have power to authorize proceedings to be taken to open, grade, pave, regrade, repave, and repair the streets, avenues, and public places within the borough; to flag or reflag, curb, or recurb the sidewalks, and to relay crosswalks on such streets and avenues; for setting or resetting street lamps; to provide signs containing the names of the streets; to hear complaints of nuisances in such streets or avenues, or against disorderly houses, drinking saloons conducted without observance of the licenses therefor, gambling houses, or any other places or congregations violative of good order or of the laws of this State, or other matters and things concerning the peace, comfort, order, and good government respecting any neighborhood within the borough, and to pass such resolutions concerning the same as may be conformable to the powers of the Municipal Assembly and the respective administrative departments of the City of New-York, and to aid such Municipal Assembly and departments in the discharge of their duties respecting the good government of the various sections of said borough.

SEC. 45. Each Borough Board shall hold stated weekly meetings at the Borough Hall or building to be provided by the Municipal Assembly, beginning with the first Monday of January, 1898. Each board may elect its own Chairman and appoint a clerk. The members of the Borough Board shall serve without compensation. The clerk of a Borough Board shall receive a salary not exceeding $2,000 a year. He shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Borough Board and discharge such duties as are prescribed by this act, or as may be prescribed by the Municipal Assembly of the City of New-York or by the Borough Board.

SEC. 46. There shall be, where prescribed by this act, a hall or public building or buildings in a borough, at which shall be stationed deputies of the various administrative departments of the City Government for the greater convenience of the people of the city in the discharge of the duties thereof, provided such deputies or divisions shall be in all things as much a part of each department, respectively, and as fully under the head thereof, as if the administrative force of said department was seated wholly in one building.

SEC. 47. The five members of the Borough Board of each borough shall be chosen by the vote of the duly qualified electors of each borough, respectively, upon the city ticket, each duly qualified voter having a right to vote for the five persons who constitute such Board within the borough where he resides, such vote to be polled, canvassed, and certified in the same manner as now prescribed by law in reference to city elections, except as to the borough of Queens.

SEC. 48. In the borough of Queens, the Borough Board shall be constituted by the election of one member thereof from Long Island City, one from the town of Newtown, one from the town of Jamaica, one from the town of Flushing, and one from that part of the town of Hempstead hereby incorporated into the City of New-York, the duly qualified voter in each of said towns, or fraction of a town, and in Long Island City, to be allowed to vote for one member of said board, respectively.

CHAPTER IV.

The Executive.

EXECUTIVE POWER IN MAYOR.

SEC. 49. To the end that responsibility for the administration of municipal affairs in the City of New-York may be concentrated in the Mayor, to be chosen every two years by the people, the Mayor shall be Chief Executive and Magistrate of the city, with power to appoint and remove at will the heads of all the administrative departments of the City of New-York, except the Controller or head of the Department of Finance.

MAYOR, ELECTION OF.

SEC. 50. The Mayor shall be elected at the general State election in the year 1897, and biannually thereafter, and shall hold his office for the term of two years, commencing at noon on the 1st day of January after his election.

OTHER CITY DEPARTMENTS.

SEC. 51. There shall be the following administrative departments in said city:

Department of Finance.
The Treasury Department.
The Department of Audit.
Department of Law.
Department of Public Works.
Department of Public Charities.
Department of Corrections.
Fire Department.
Health Department.
Department of Public Parks.
Department of Taxes and Assessments.
Department of Street Cleaning.
Department of Education.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE; CONTROLLER.

SEC. 52. The head of the Finance Department shall be called the Controller of the City of New-York, who shall be elected at the general election in the year 1897, and shall take office on the 1st day of January, 1898, and hold the same until 12 o'clock noon on the 1st day of January, 1902. His successors shall be elected at the next general election preceding the expiration of the term of their predecessors, and shall hold office for four years from 12 o'clock noon on the 1st day of January succeeding their election.

The Controller may be removed from office by the Governor in the same manner as Sheriffs, except that the Governor may direct the inquiry required by law to be conducted by the Attorney General, and after charges have been received by the Governor, he may, pending the investigation, suspend the Controller for a period not exceeding thirty days. Such suspension shall be a disability under Section —— of this act.

In case of a vacancy in the office of Controller, it shall be filled by the Mayor, and the person appointed to fill such vacancy shall hold office until noon of the 1st day of January succeeding the election at which a successor shall be elected. At the next general election at which municipal officers shall be elected, which shall take place more than ten days after the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Controller, a successor shall be chosen who shall hold office for the remainder of the unexpired term.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 53. The head of the Treasury Department shall be called the City Chamberlain, and shall, unless sooner removed, hold his office for two years and until his successor shall have been appointed and has qualified.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AUDIT.

SEC. 54. The head of the Department of Audit shall be called the Auditor of the City of New-York, who shall, unless sooner removed, hold his office for two years.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW; COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

SEC. 55. The head of the Law Department shall be called Counsel to the Corporation, and shall, unless sooner removed, hold his office for two years and until his successor shall be appointed and has qualified.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE; BOARD OF POLICE.

SEC. 56. The head of the Police Department shall be called the Police Commissioner of the City of New-York, who shall, unless sooner removed, hold his office for two years.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

SEC. 57. The head of the Department of Public Works shall be called the Commissioner of Public Works, and shall, unless sooner removed, hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall be appointed and has qualified.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

SEC. 58. The head of the Department of Public Charities shall be appointed by the Mayor of the City of New-York for a term of two years, and shall be called the Commissioner of Charities.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, COMMISSIONER OF.

SEC. 59. The head of the Department of Corrections shall be called "The Commissioner of the Department of Corrections," and shall be appointed by the Mayor for the term of two years.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 60. The head of the Fire Department shall be called "The Fire Commissioner," and shall, unless sooner removed, hold office for two years, and until his successor shall be appointed and has qualified.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 61. The head of the Health Department shall be called "The Health Commissioner." The Health Commissioner shall, unless sooner removed, hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall be appointed and has qualified.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

SEC. 62. The head of the Department of Public Parks shall be called "The President of the Department of Parks," and shall, unless sooner removed, hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall be appointed and has qualified.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS—BOARD OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

SEC. 63. The head of the Department of Taxes and Assessments shall be called the "Board of Taxes and Assessments." Said board shall consist of a President, who shall be so designated in his appointment, and two persons, who shall be called "Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments." They shall, unless sooner removed, respectively hold their offices for six years, and until their successors shall be respectively appointed and have qualified.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS: BOARD OF DOCKS.

SEC. 64. The head of the Department of Docks shall be called the "Board of Docks." Said board shall consist of three persons, who shall be residents of said city, and shall, unless sooner removed, respectively hold their offices for two years, and until their successors shall have been respectively appointed and have qualified.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING: COMMISSIONER OF.

SEC. 65. The head of the Department of Street Cleaning shall be called the "Commissioner of Street Cleaning," and shall, unless sooner removed, hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall be appointed and has qualified.

CHAPTER V.

The Mayor.

MAYOR: DUTIES OF.

SEC. 66. It shall be the duty of the Mayor:

1. To communicate to the Municipal Assembly, at least once in each year, a general statement of the finances, government, and improvements of the city.

2. To recommend to the Municipal Assembly all such measures as he shall deem expedient.

3. To keep himself informed of the doings of the several departments.

4. To be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the city and laws of the State to be executed and enforced, and for that purpose he may call together for consultation and co-operation all the heads of departments.

5. And generally to perform all such duties as may be prescribed for him by the city ordinances and the laws of the State.

ID. A MAGISTRATE.

SEC. 67. The Mayor is a Magistrate.

ID. MAY APPOINT CLERKS, &C.

SEC. 68. The Mayor may appoint such clerks and subordinates as he may require to aid him in the discharge of his official duties, and shall render to the Municipal Assembly every three months an account of the expenses and receipts of his office, and therein shall state, in detail, the amounts paid and agreed to be paid by him, and salaries to such clerks and subordinates respectively, and the general nature of their duties, which account and report shall be published. The aggregate expenses incurred by him for such purposes shall not exceed, in any one year, the sum of $20,000.

ID. TO APPOINT HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS. TERMS OF LATTER.

SEC. 69. The Mayor shall appoint the heads of departments and all Commissioners. He shall in like manner appoint all members of any board or commission authorized to superintend the erection or repair of any building belonging to or to be paid for by the city, when named in any law or appointed by any local authority, and also the Commissioner of Jurors, Inspectors of Weights and Measures, and as many Sealers of Weights and Measures as may by ordinance be prescribed, and also the members of any other local board and all other officers not elected by the people, whose appointment is not excepted or otherwise provided for. Every head of department and person in this section named, except as in this act otherwise provided, shall hold his office for the term of two years, and in each case until a person is duly appointed, and has qualified, in his place. The terms of office of all such heads of departments and persons, whensoever actually appointed, shall commence on the first day of February in the year in which the terms of office of their predecessors expire. Any person who shall be appointed in pursuance of this section to fill any vacancy shall hold his office for the unexpired term of his predecessor.

ID. MAY REMOVE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

MR. FITZ GERALD'S MOUNTAIN CLIMBING.

CLIMBS IN THE NEW-ZEALAND ALPS. Being an Account of Travel and Discovery. By E. A. Fitz Gerald. With contributions by Sir Martin Conway, Prof. T. G. Bonney, and C. L. Barrow. With illustrations by Joseph Pennell and others, and from photographs by the author. 8vo. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $7.50.

Mr. Fitz Gerald last Winter did some extraordinary mountain climbing in New-Zealand, and a rather extended account of it as given by himself was printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of May 31 last. The present fuller record, with the accompanying illustrations, not only adds materially to the mass of facts, but makes the reader realize more clearly the merits and magnitude of the feats he accomplished.

We have read Whymper's Andean book and Conway's books recording his deeds in the Alps and among the Himalayas, but we are not sure that any one of them made a deeper impression than this makes. Mr. Whymper's night on Chimborazo and his peeps into the crater of that volcano may have awed us more, but here in Mr. Fitz Gerald's book we encounter such work with ice and precipices, such endurance of storms, such escapes from certain death, such masterly control by one man of another man suspended above an abyss at the other end of the rope, as we recall not to have seen elsewhere.

Mr. Fitz Gerald has given us perhaps more details than were needed; he has introduced passages from his diary on occasions when a new account would have been better—in a word, he has not always reduced his material to the most orderly and effective shape that was possible. But with all such allowances made, the truth remains that he presents for our admiration a thrilling and inspiring record. Moreover, we are to remember that men who can dare and do as he has done are not commonly artists with the pen, and should not in reason be expected to be. They are men of action, not men of letters.

That mountains such as these existed at all has only been well understood in recent times. Even to mountain climbers the region is new, and if Mr. Fitz Gerald be not a pioneer he is something very near it. Among these alps are glaciers which surpass the greatest that can be found in Switzerland; a peak called the Matterhorn in New-Zealand surpasses in its abruptness and in other ways its European namesake, and no Swiss valleys are dominated by nobler peaks from which fall with such thundering echoes and re-echoes almost perpetual avalanches. Mr. Fitz Gerald writes an impressive passage of comparisons:

> I have traversed the Swiss Alps from end to end and I have climbed nearly all the peaks of any importance there, but nothing in these ranges equals the grandeur of Mount Sefton. From the great ice mass of the Mueller, all blackened by the incessant fall of stones from the crumbling heights, rises at an angle of almost 60 degrees a towering peak of gray rock, with here and there huge glaciers like the white beard of some hoary giant literally suspended over the brow of cliffs thousands of feet in sheer drop. Over these dizzy precipices or upon inaccessible walls neither ice nor snow may cling; the overhanging glacier masses, heavy with new-fallen snow, crack and crash into the chasm below in avalanches of such colossal proportions that the solid ground of the valley seems to tremble beneath one's feet. Again and again have I been awakened out of sleep, or startled from work at the Hermitage by the deafening roar re-echoing from hillside to hillside. Again and again have I rushed out to see what awful catastrophe had befallen. Well may the New-Zealanders call Mount Sefton the Matterhorn of their range. It rises from the valley to fully as great a height as does its prototype from the valley of Zermatt and at a far steeper angle.

With Mr. Fitz Gerald went an accomplished Alpine mountaineer named Zurbriggen, whose praises Mr. Fitz Gerald again and again speaks. His experience had already been large. With Conway he had climbed. He knows not alone the Alps, but the Himalayas. When he had climbed a New-Zealand peak he declared he had never known such toilsome ice and snow, or any place where such an ascent had to be made—a climb of almost 6,600 feet on an ice arête.

Mr. Fitz Gerald found it necessary to make camp part way up the range, using a tent for the purpose. Such is the steepness of these mountains that level spots are rare, and even such as he found were narrow and exposed to high winds. One site was secured only by building a sort of retaining wall around the base of an overhanging boulder and scraping against it loose stones and earth, a space about seven feet square being thus provided. Near by was a precipice of 3,000 feet. But these were not the sole difficulties amid which this camp was pitched. The rain was falling in truly tropical fashion and the wind was high. The tent had not been long occupied when a gale began to blow, so that the canvas was inflated like a balloon; it swung and swayed wildly, and the ropes that held it soon were nearly frayed through by rubbing against the rocks. On one occasion Mr. Fitz Gerald was alone in the tent when a furious storm swept over the mountain:

> I could hear the distant roar of thunder as the storm approached. The wind rose almost to a hurricane and caused the tent to pull heavily at his moorings, while the sides flapped, making a noise similar to that of the sails of a ship, (when she is taken aback.) I got up and leaned back against the end, holding the two poles in my hand and trying to steady the structure, but all my strength seemed as nothing against the force of the wind. I found that the canvas would be rent open, so great was the strain on it, and that the guy-ropes, which I could hear and even feel chafing against a projecting rock, would give way. If this had happened the tent would have been hurled down the great couloir that leads to the Hochstetter Glacier, and as the floor of it was sewn to the sides, I should have been dragged down with it, an unwilling passenger in an improvised balloon.
>
> I had with me several lengths of Alpine rope, so thought I would venture out and supplement the guy rope with one of these. It was not an easy operation, for such was the fury of the wind that it was impossible even to stand upright on the loose stones around the tent, and I was reduced to crawling along on hands and knees. It was past 10 P. M. and as dark as pitch. I felt my way as I went, and before long found the guy rope. It was as stiff as a rod of iron, with the excessive tension on it, but I managed to fasten the new rope to the tent poles and to secure it round a great boulder. I crept back to the tent drenched to the skin by this adventure.
>
> Toward midnight, while the storm was at its height, I heard a tremendous rattle, followed by a loud crash, and the rock under me seemed shaken to its very foundation. I at last realized that an extensive fall of rocks was taking place down the canton, and that some of them had struck the great boulder under which I lay.
>
> I kept the lantern burning, and sat up smoking the whole night, propped up against the end of the hut, to give it the extra weight and support of my body. The lightning was vivid and struck near me several times, while the thunder, following almost instantly, seemed to shake and rend the mountain to its base.

These mountains are peculiarly subject to storms and high winds, and to maintain one's self against the wind was often a serious matter. At times, Mr. Fitz Gerald says, "it seemed to rush upon us with a sort of personal and fiendish animosity; singling out one of our number for its attack, and even forcing us to kneel down and cling with our ice axes to the snow, lest we might be torn from our foothold and hurled headlong into the valley below. The mist totally enveloped us." Again, he says:

> We had to use the utmost caution not to let the wind overbalance us, as we could never exactly reckon from which side it would blow. It would come round, sometimes on the east and sometimes on the west side of the arête, striking us with such violence that we had, for a time, to stop and wait till the gust passed. Our clothes, beards, and hair became hard with icicles, while the rope between us was covered with ice and rigid as an iron bar; the mist was so thick that at times it was impossible to see each other.
>
> Once the first summit was reached, Mr. Fitz Gerald was struck with admiration at the scene before him and around him:
>
> The panorama was indescribably magnificent. Innumerable peaks rose up till they were lost to view in the far distance. Looking west across the range, we could see the ocean beyond sparkling in the rays of the sun, and between us and it the snow-clad peaks stood out sharp and clear with their tons scintillating like diamonds. Traveling northward, the eye caught Sefton, and from there wandered to the Footstool and down the Tewaewe Glacier to the Hooker Glacier far beneath, only to rise again to the Ball Pass on the lower part of the long arête, terminating in the three snow-white peaks of Mount Cook, to the right of which a glimpse was obtained of De La Bêche rising from the long Tasman Glacier. To the southwest alguille after alguille, peak after peak, raised their summits of dark rock or white snow, as the case might be—the former standing out in relief against the white background of the latter, and extending, seemingly, forever, and far beyond the range of vision. Never till that moment had we imagined that there existed such an enormous field for climbers, and one that, sooner or later, must so certainly draw more attention from European mountaineers. To the east the mountains gradually grew less and less, till the brown summits of a sudden ceased and gave place to the dreary Tasman Valley and the plains of the Mackenzie country.

The most extraordinary adventure that Mr. Fitz Gerald had occurred when climbing Mount Sefton. The picture given of it thrills the reader's blood. Two precipices rose to a height of nearly 6,000 feet, and up the side of one of them, near the top, the men were climbing. Mr. Fitz Gerald was about to hand up two ice axes to Zurbriggen, who was ahead, when a falling boulder hurled him down head foremost, and he fell about eight feet, turning a complete somersault in the air, and was caught by the rope. He goes on to describe the accident further:

> Suddenly I felt the rope jerk and I struck against the side of the mountain with great force. I feared I should be stunned and drop the two ice axes, and I knew that on them our lives depended. Without them we should never have succeeded in getting down the glacier through all the intricate ice fall.
>
> After the rope had jerked me up, I felt it again stop and give way, and I came down slowly for a couple of yards. I took this to mean that Zurbriggen was being wrenched from his foothold, and I was just contemplating how I should feel dashing down the 6,000 feet below, and wondering vaguely how many times I should strike the rocks on the way. I saw the very block that I had dislodged going down in huge bounds; it struck the side three or four times, and then, taking an enormous plunge of about 2,000 feet, imbedded itself on the Tuckett Glacier. I felt the rope stop and pull me up short. I called out to Zurbriggen and asked him if he was solidly placed. I was now swinging in the air like a pendulum, with my back to the mountain, scarcely touching the rock face. Luckily, there was a ledge near me, and so, getting some handhold, I was soon able to ease the strain on the rope. A few minutes I struggled a little way up, and at last handed to Zurbriggen the ice axes. I learned that Zurbriggen, the moment I fell, had snatched up the coil of rope which lay at his feet and had luckily succeeded in getting hold of the right end first, so that he was soon able to bring me nearly to rest, but the pull upon him was so great, and he was so badly placed, that he had to let the rope slip through his fingers to ease the strain, while he braced himself in a better position, from which he was able finally to stop me. He told me that had I been unable to turn and grasp the rocks, he must inevitably have been dragged from his foothold, as the ledge upon which he stood was literally crumbling away beneath his feet. We discovered that two strands of the rope had been cut through by the falling rock, so that I had been suspended in midair by one single strand.

With dangers such as these all escaped, and with a splendid record of daring deeds performed, the mountaineers finally reached the seacoast town of Christchurch. Here a strange accident befell Zurbriggen, and one more nearly fatal to him than all he had undergone in the mountains. While walking in the street, he fell into a doorway and with the glass in the door cut his temporal artery. He lost consciousness from loss of blood, and was saved from bleeding to death at once only by the success of a friend in finding medical aid immediately.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Dodd, Mead & Co. expect to publish about the end of September their second volume of "American Book Prices Current," which will embrace the auction sales in this country from Sept. 1, 1895, to Sept. 1, 1896. The plan of the book will be radically different from that of the volume issued last year.

—Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer, Detective," now running in Harper's Magazine, will be concluded in the September number.

—A book on Napoleon as a man of letters is announced to appear in the series of French Men of Letters, edited by M. Jusserand of the French Foreign Office.

—Count Tolstoi has not yet given a title to his new novel, but the manuscript was expected to reach London about the middle of July. The story relates to the misfortunes of a poor girl, the victim of a man who is a Magistrate. After many years she meets the Magistrate again—an outcast, penniless, ill in mind and body, and she has to appear before him for committing a trifling offense. The scene in the court, and the various answers she makes in the course of her cross-examination, bring home to the Magistrate the extent of the mischief he has caused. After she has been released he repents, seeks her out, obtains forgiveness, and marries her.

—In the new literary edition of Charles Reade, published in London by Chatto & Windus, will soon appear "Put Yourself in His Place." It is said that this edition has once more proved the steady hold which Reade has on the English-speaking public. His "Cloister and the Hearth," for which Sir Walter Besant has often expressed his admiration, continues to have the widest sale. Besides "Put Yourself in His Place," there will be several more issues, including "A Terrible Temptation," "A Simpleton," "The Jilt," "A Perilous Secret," and "A Woman Hater." In January will come "Readiana" and "Bible Characters," in one volume.

—A volume dealing with the political situation in South Africa is announced in London as by Mr. Cronwright Schreiner, but it is understood that Olive Schreiner assisted her husband in the preparation of it.

—Ermondo de Amicis's book on Constantinople has been translated from the Italian by Caroline Tilton, and the Messrs. Putnam will publish it.

—Andrew Lang's Christmas book for this year will be "The Animal Story Book."

—A work entitled "George Cruikshank's Portraits of Himself," written by G. S. Layard, is announced in London. It is described as dealing with a curious and intimate phase of Cruikshank's art, the complete and unbroken autographic record of his personal appearance, from the early age of twelve to the time when he was preparing his autobiography, being probably unparalleled in the history of published art. Many of the illustrations to the book have never before been published.

—From advance sheets of The Bookman for August we learn that Dodd, Mead & Co., in the early Autumn, will publish "The Mémoirs of Signor Arditi" and "The Story of My Life," being the autobiography of Augustus J. C. Hare, the latter filling four volumes, two of which will appear in September. By the same house will be published Clement K. Shorter's promised and promising work on the Brontës, which will have the title "The Brontës and Their Circle."

—The British Museum has recently acquired a collection of 1,014 editions and translations of the "Imitations of Christ."

—The Banbury Library sale realized a total of $14,825. Among the late lots sold were these: Sir Walter Raleigh's "Discoverie of the Large, Rich, and Bewtiful Empire of Guiana," 1596, first edition, and Robert Harcourt's "Relation of a Voyage to Guiana," 1626, £51; a copy of Sir Thomas Hanmer's edition of Shakespeare's works, Oxford, 1744, with Hayman's original drawings in india ink, highly finished and specially designed to illustrate this edition, and also with the original agreement between Sir Thomas Hanmer and the artist, showing that the latter was to be paid 3 guineas for each design, £160; a copy of the first folio Shakespeare, 1623, defective, and sold with all faults, £170; a fine, large, and perfect copy of the fourth folio, 1685, £45; a most excellent copy of Capt. John Smith's "General Historie of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles," 1625, with the four genuine original maps in fine state, but without the portrait of Matcaka, £201.

—Several books of high price, mainly county histories, were disposed of in London two weeks ago in the Gilchrist sale. Some 225 lots realized $4,100. Among the number were these: J. Hodgson, "History of Northumberland," 1820-58, complete in seven parts, £36; Lord Brabourne's copy, for which he paid £52 at Watson's sale in 1885; a complete set of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," with two extra volumes, 1780-1811, £20; Sir Robert Atkyns, "Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire," 1712, a very fine copy of the original edition, £25; G. Baker, "History and Antiquities of the County of Northampton," 1822-30, £13; E. Hasted, "History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent," 1788-99, first edition, and including the "Hundred of Worth," which is often wanting, £22; John Hutchings, "History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset," 1796-1815, second edition, enlarged by Gough and Nichols, large paper copy, £28 10s.; the Rev. Owen Manning and W. Bray, "History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey," 1804-14, large paper copy, £21; a fine copy of Prynne's "Records," 1636-8, with Robert Harley's ex-libris in the first volume, £23; C. Saxton, "Maps of England and Wales," 1579, an excellent copy of a book rarely found complete, £20 5s.; the Rev. S. Shaw, "History and Antiquities of Staffordshire," large paper, 1798-1801, £25, and R. Surtees, "History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham," 1816-40, and Raine's "History and Antiquities of North Durham," 1852, £22.

—At an autograph sale in London a few weeks ago the following prices were obtained: An oblong volume, comprising the correspondence addressed to the late George Augustus Sala by the leading literary and dramatic people of the last thirty or forty years, £9 5s.; two and a half pages of the original autograph manuscript of Thackeray's "Adventures of Philip," £20; an autograph letter of David Garrick, dated June 9, 1777, addressed to Hannah More, and relating chiefly to theatrical affairs, £25; a very interesting letter from John Keats to B. R. Haydon, March 8, 1819, £16; a letter from Schiller, new year, 1789, in reference to his debts, "which embitter his life," £8 8s.; a letter signed by Edward IV., in French, to Maximilian, Canterbury, Sept. 21, with seal, £16; a document signed by Richard III., dated Feb. 19, 1484, from Westminster, £40; a letter signed by Henry VII., in Latin, to Galeazzo Maria Sforza, Duke of Milan, Windsor, Dec. 21, 1490, £8 10s.; royal sign manual of Mary I., Queen of England, to a warrant on vellum, £15; an undated autograph letter from Henrietta Maria, Queen of England, to her brother, Gaston of Orleans, £12 10s.; a poem of sixty-six lines in the autograph of Robert Burns, in which is given a summary of events which led to the Independence, £35, and one of the several versions in the poet's autograph of "Holy Willie's Prayer," ninety-six lines, on four quarto pages, in fine condition, £110.

—In this column note has already been made of the publication in the Autumn of a selection of the letters of Edward Gibbon which heretofore have been almost unknown. In the biographies of this great man we may not as yet have seen him in his proper light, but rather a Gibbon "dressed for effect." The letters to be published cover a period of forty-one years, from 1753 to 1794, from the time when, as a lad, he wanted to become a Catholic to his death. Here are all the incidents of Gibbon's engagement to Suzanne Curchod, who became afterward Mme. Necker. The young Englishman tells in his letters, without disguise, how he gambled and was "plucked" of 110 guineas at faro, which he could not pay, and his hiring a horse with the intention of riding from Lausanne to London so as to raise the money to pay the debt of honor. When he came back to England, in 1759, he took to soldiering in the militia, and his diary contains many amusing histories—how he took too much wine and "was drunk" and wanted to fight with one of his best friends. He tells how he saw Voltaire play Gengis in the "Orphan of China," and that he thinks Voltaire "a very unnatural, ranting performer." Gibbon writes that the philosopher was nothing short of ridiculous, "with his hollow, broken voice, making love to a very ugly niece of fifty." We have, too, "Farmer Gibbon," proud of his acres, interested in breaking colts, and trying to cure the sheep of the rot; but he soon tired of rustic life. In 1773 he took up his abode in London, and is closeted with his "upholder," (upholsterer.) A most interesting portion of the letters will be that devoted to American business. He writes about this that he was well informed, having "sucked them [his informants] dry." That he was a man with a naturally indolent disposition, who by force of will became industrious, is evident. That he was a straightforward and strictly honorable man is also apparent from these letters. Colman the younger has given us a capital sketch of the mannerism of the author of one of the greatest books ever written, which is the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." "He tapped his snuffbox; still he smirked and smiled, and rounded his periods with the same air of good breeding, as if he was conversing with men"—and Gibbon was adapting his talk to boys.

—Mr. Henry Hardwicke has written a small volume, issued by the Useful Knowledge Publishing Company of New-York, entitled "The Art of Rising in the World," which is replete with good sense. To be successful, he says, there are many traits which must be acquired—not less than sixteen of them. One chapter on punctuality all young men should read, and another on tact. Just as Sir Walter Besant impresses on you the necessity of good manners, so does Mr. Hardwicke—and that is just one point many of those starting in life are prone to forget.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A JOURNEY IN OTHER WORLDS. A Romance of the Future. By John Jacob Astor. 16mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. Paper, 25c.

THE MONETARY AND BANKING PROBLEM. By Logan G. McPherson. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

DR. NIKOLA. By Guy Boothby. 16mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

SAXENHURST; a Story of the Old World and New. By Daniel C. Eddy, D. D. 16mo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publishing Society. $1.50.

THE ISLAND OF DOCTOR MOREAU. By H. G. Wells. 16mo. New-York: Stone & Kimball. $1.25.

SOME CORRESPONDENCE AND SIX CONVERSATIONS. By Clyde Fitch. 18mo. New-York: Stone & Kimball. $1.25.

THE SUBURBAN SAGE; Stray Notes and Comments on His Simple Life. By H. C. Bunner. 12mo. New-York: Keppler & Schwarzmann.

For Indigestion
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. L. D. BIEBER, Phillipsburg, N. J., says: "It is an excellent remedy for indigestion, and when diluted with water, a pleasant beverage."

GEN. BACHELDER RETIRES

THE ARMY'S QUARTERMASTER REACHES THE AGE LIMIT TO-DAY.

His Position the Greatest Importance from a Financial and Executive Standpoint—Worth $5,500 a Year, Allowances and Great Dignity—Some of the Improvements Made by the Retiring General—Spent $43,000,000 in Six Years.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—An important army staff position, worth $5,500 per year and allowances, added dignity, power, and prominence, will be vacated to-morrow, when Quartermaster General Batchelder will be transferred to the retired list, having reached the age of sixty-four. The Quartermaster General is the officer who has charge of the equipment of the military forces. He is an important official in time of peace and an invaluable one in time of war. Upon him depend the transportation of individuals and supplies, the acquirement and distribution of material, the manufacture and issue of clothing, the purchase of horses, the construction of barracks, the care of National cemeteries, and a hundred other duties which contribute to an army's efficiency.

It takes a good manager and a man of liberal ideas and acute judgment to be a satisfactory Quartermaster General. He is apt to be criticised for his every act, as Presidents have been, and make by each successive movement one ingrate and nine enemies. The position is a difficult one to fill, and an officer in the place must be careful lest in his rigid economy he do not hamper the service, or, on the other hand, by his generosity make his administration one of extravagance and end each year with a huge deficiency bill.

Quartermaster General Batchelder has occupied that position since July, 1890. The estimate of his career as the head of his corps will perhaps not be one of unstinted

Brig. Gen. R. N. Batchelder,
Who Is to be Retired To-day from Active Service.

commendation. He has, however, been faithful in the discharge of his duties, and Secretary Lamont, in his latest annual report, did Batchelder the honor to describe his administration as of "marked economy and efficiency." Perhaps the economical policy of the Quartermaster General has been the cause of some of the unfavorable comments directed against his methods. The administration of Batchelder has been distinguished by innumerable controversies and more or less serious quarrels in which he became involved, on one occasion or another, with officers of higher or lower degree. Notable among such, for example, have been the recent questions of authority between Assistant Secretary of War Doe and Gen. Batchelder. Once it was over the water supply at a fort near Washington, and again it was over a clerk dismissed in Chicago, but whether the subject was momentous or trivial, the contestants were earnest and tireless and the agitation interesting, if unprofitable and ridiculous. There has been no congeniality about the Batchelder administration. It has been remarked for its sombre aspect, the disquiet of the officers attached to the Quartermaster General's office, and the personal unpopularity of the head of the corps.

Gen. Batchelder is a man of dignified, almost austere, bearing, with no trace of the conviviality one naturally associates with a bachelor who has made a success in life, and who has attained position, and is, or has been, something of a political power. He is not military in his carriage or gait. He acts, walks, looks, and talks like a business man, and a busy, engrossed one at that. He is matter-of-fact, alert, quick-tempered, forceful in speech, forcible in action when excited, careful and conscientious, industrious, and painstaking. He does not invite sociability from his casual callers, whatever he may encourage among his intimates, and he is equal to the most ardent and prominent hostility which can be waged against him.

Richard Napoleon Batchelder is a New-Hampshire man, where he was born in 1832, and whence he started out, a man of twenty-nine, at the outbreak of the war as a Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster of the First New-Hampshire Volunteers. He did not remain for many months with the troops, for in August, 1861, he was made a Captain and Assistant-Quartermaster of Volunteers, a position he held until January, 1863, when he was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, still in the volunteers. He became a Colonel in 1864. He was commissioned in February, 1865, a Captain in the Quartermaster's Department of the regular establishment, and his successive promotions in that corps were to Major, in January, 1867, and to Lieutenant Colonel, in March, 1882. He remained in that grade until President Harrison elevated him over the heads of four Colonels, and made him Quartermaster General. He was then serving in New-York City, which had been his principal station since the war.

Batchelder was not without good, creditable service in his corps. He had gained three or four brevet titles for faithful and meritorious service during the war, and his practical duties included those of Chief Quartermaster of the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and later of that army, and of the military division of the Atlantic. He was present at the battles of Ball's Bluff, Fair Oaks, Seven Days' Fight, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, and the capitulation of Appomattox Court House.

One of the incidents which undoubtedly operated against a liberal estimate of Batchelder in the army was the method of his selection. That was one of President Harrison's first army actions, and it paved the way to the later traffic in commissions and barter of places which made the Elkins rule in the War Department and the Schofield domination at the White House such a source of wonderment and food for gossip. Hitherto the Executive had not so flagrantly ignored the claims of senior officers, even when there was a junior applicant with Batchelder's excellent military record to support his claim.

Batchelder succeeded two good officers—Meigs, an officer who had been through the war and was one of Lincoln's advisers, and Holabird, a sturdy old-timer, who believed in the enlisted man and did more for his comfort than any army officer, either of line or staff. Batchelder inherited none of the generous notions of these two predecessors, however, and his main reliance for praise as head of the corps must be for his ability to cut down the expenses of the Government and get a good return for every dollar spent. In this Batchelder has succeeded better than any chief of staff, with the possible exception of the late Gen. Casey, who was a wonderful combination of engineering skill and executive talent.

Among the improvements introduced by Batchelder in behalf of the equipment of the soldier has been a change in the boots and shoes, by which more comfortable and decent foot apparel was provided the troops. Calfskin uppers were adopted in place of the heavy wax uppers previously used. A new style of rubber poncho and blanket was adopted, as well. The accumulation which had survived from the war supply had, during Batchelder's term, finally become exhausted, and more useful, modern material was chosen. He adopted a canvas leggin for mounted troops serving in Arizona and similar latitudes, and the general appearance of the soldiers' clothing has been improved, although not entirely in accordance with Batchelder's ideas as yet. He has made the effort to improve the equipments issued to the service, such as hat ornaments and buttons, by having them made of aluminium.

An important incident of the Batchelder administration was the introduction of sanitary methods in the collection and disposal of garbage at military posts. The health of the inhabitants of isolated stations is now as much a consideration as if they lived in the best-regulated cities. The posts have their crematories and their sanitary carts. The needs of the sick and injured have not been forgotten, and lately the old ambulance has been improved and 100 vehicles of the new type built for the Medical Department.

One of the principal duties of the Quartermaster General is the construction of barracks, the establishment of posts, and the enlargement of garrisons. The appropriations for this purpose have never been sufficient, at least they have never met the requirements of the service. Batchelder has secured from Congress his share of this fund. He has had a policy of permanency which is businesslike and economical. His plan was to build at the larger posts, those likely to remain occupied for many years, structures which would be architecturally decent and durable. The old wooden hulks of buildings, falling to pieces with each year's neglect of repairs and each season's decay, are no longer to be found at the army posts, with the possible exception of Fort Whipple, Arizona, where the buildings are in a disgraceful condition. The visitor now sees brick or stone edifices, equipped with the latest sanitary, heating, and ventilating apparatus.

The consolidated-mess idea demanded other expenditures, and large mess halls have been built at many posts, including Forts Bliss, Brady, McPherson, Hilley, and Sheridan, Davids Island, Plattsburg Barracks, and Jefferson Barracks. The water supply has been improved at other posts.

Much work has been accomplished during Gen. Batchelder's administration about the National cemeteries. At nearly all of them the approaches have been improved, notably at Antietam, Marietta, Corinth, Natchez, Alexandria, Culpeper, Staunton, and Port Hudson. The lines of battle of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia have been marked at Antietam, and the positions of the regular commands have been indicated at Gettysburg.

Batchelder has in his term succeeded in simplifying the business methods of his department. He is to be credited with discarding a lot of red tape, which impeded the transactions of his corps. He bought 100 typewriting machines and had them distributed to the various posts and placed in the offices of Quartermasters. This did away with the old-time work with the pen. Then, he allowed press copies to be taken of communications and reports, instead of delaying matters until some clerk toilsomely wrought out a pen-and-ink copy for the office files. These two novelties were a great blow at the tedious methods of the old service. They saved time, work, and money.

Batchelder made one proposition which will undoubtedly prevail in the service. There are in the army many garrisons designated as barracks, or by other meaningless names, such as Davids Island, in New-York Harbor; Eagle Pass, in Texas; Jefferson Barracks, in Missouri. Batchelder believes that all posts occupied by troops should be called forts, such as Fort Sheridan, and he recommended that the places should be named after noted officers, such as has been done in many cases. He said there had been enough distinguished men in our military service to accomplish this, and thereby contribute to uniformity and accord deserved honor to those responsible for memorable deeds.

Gen. Batchelder has, in his six years' term, expended for the Government about $43,000,000.

FELL FROM HUNGER, NOT DRINK.

A Policeman's Mistake Brought Rath to Court—The Magistrate's Charity.

Magistrate Kudlich, in the Essex Market Court, yesterday, was touched by the story of Albert Rath of Shelton, Conn., arraigned before him on a charge of drunkenness. He not only discharged the man, but showed his generosity in a substantial way.

Rath came to New-York, with his young wife, about two years ago. A girl baby was born to them about a year ago. The husband lost his situation, in a silver-plating establishment, in April. Money which he had saved was soon exhausted, and he was compelled to send his wife with the child to her mother's home in Shelton.

Since then he has looked for work in vain, and had become reduced to abject poverty. Saturday night, tired, hungry, and exhausted, he fell, on the Bowery, in an insensible condition. A policeman from the Eldridge Street Station arrested him on the supposition that he was drunk.

Rath told the Magistrate, and he had letters which verified his statement, that his little child was dying, and that his wife was sick. She wrote her husband, imploring him to come home and see the baby before it died.

With tattered clothes, sunken eyes, and suffering for want of food, he had tramped around the streets of New-York trying to raise enough money to pay his fare to Connecticut. For two days he had eaten nothing, and he had slept out of doors. Finally, overcome, he had fallen in a faint.

Magistrate Kudlich said: "I believe your story, and I am sorry for you. I am going to discharge you."

He then took Rath into his private room, where he gave him sufficient money to pay for a ticket to Shelton, and to provide against want for several days.

OCEAN GROVE'S WHITE SUNDAY.

Thousands in Spotless Raiment Attend the Celebration.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 26.—This was White Sunday in Ocean Grove, and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the grove was most fittingly celebrated. Thousands participated in each of the services. Most of the worshippers were clad in white. All the ladies wore white gowns and most of the men were attired in white flannel or white duck.

The first service was at 9 o'clock for young people. The service was held in the Temple, which was trimmed inside and out with white bunting and on the inside white lilies were used, with good effect. The Rev. Charles Yatman was in charge of this service. He was attired in white trousers, coat, and waistcoat. The Bible was covered with white satin, and white markers were of the same material. The collection was taken up by girls clad entirely in white, carrying white baskets.

The Rev. J. Embury Price of Sing Sing, preached at 10:30 o'clock, and the white effects were similar to those of the earlier service. Three thousand persons were present at the service. There was a white Sunday school at 2:30 o'clock and a white beacon meeting at 6 o'clock. This service, which was conducted by President Stokes, attracted 10,000 persons to the strand. Dr. Yatman spoke in the auditorium to-night, describing his recent missionary trip around the world. Seven thousand persons were present.

KILLED BY HIS OWN DEER TRAP.

A Texan Sets a Gun and His Dog Runs Against the Wire.

From The San Antonio (Texas) Express.

The dead body of John Gore Newcomb, who was accidentally killed by a gun trap on his farm, eleven miles from the city, Saturday evening, was brought to the city. The body was accompanied by his son and some neighbors, who testified at the inquest which was held by Justice E. G. Jones. The testimony given at the inquest indicates that Mr. Newcomb's death was occasioned through the fidelity of a favorite house dog.

Col. James P. Newcomb, who went to the farm after the body, and who examined the ground, said to a reporter for The Express: "Gore went out to set a gun for deer, and, it seems, had set the gun and was coming away from it. He had passed the end of the wire attached to the trigger of the gun, when he must have turned around and called his dog, a faithful little animal that always followed him wherever he went. In turning about he got directly in line with the gun and stood facing it. The dog, it is presumed, came toward him, running directly against the wire and discharging the weapon. The circumstances all point to this theory of the accident. My brother lay dead when found several feet beyond the wire, but directly in line with it, and the dog was by his body when found."

He was but forty feet or so away from the gun, and the entire load of buckshot penetrated his chest. His breast is filled with bullet holes and the bone of his right arm was shattered by the buckshot. Within a radius of considerably less than a foot, twenty-four buckshot entered his right and left breast, his stomach and right arm. Death must have been instantaneous.

TRAVEL WITH A FRIEND

Who will protect you from those enemies—nausea, indigestion, malaria, and the sickness produced by rocking on the waves, and sometimes by inland traveling over the rough beds of inlaid railroads. Such a friend is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Ocean mariners, yachtsmen, commercial and theatrical agents, and tourists testify to the protective potency of this effective safeguard, which conquers also rheumatism, nervousness, and biliousness.

VICTIMS OF THE CLOUDBURST.

Sister of C. F. McGuire of Newark and Her Four Children Killed.

NEWARK, N. J., July 26.—Master Plumber Charles F. McGuire of 17 Fair Street was one of the pleasure seekers who went for a day's outing with the Plumbers' Association yesterday. When he returned last night, a copy of a New-York evening newspaper was shown to him, containing an account of the cloudburst at Morrison, Cal., Friday, which included the list of the dead. McGuire, in glancing over the article, saw that his sister, Mrs. Lizzie Herres, and her four children were among the victims.

He could not realize that it was true, as he had only left her two weeks ago, in the best of health and preparing to spend Summer in camp. Hastening to his home, McGuire found a telegram corroborating the terrible story which he had just read. He also found a letter, which had been written by the sister July 21, in which she spoke of the delightful time she anticipated.

With the news of the fatality corroborated, McGuire became grief-stricken, and his friends had trouble in consoling him. He feels that his cup of bitterness has more than overflowed, for in the last year he has buried his wife, daughter, father, brother, and brother-in-law, and now the drowning of his sister and her entire family is added to the list of his woes.

Mrs. Herres was the widow of Anthony Herres, who died two months ago. They were formerly residents of this city, but went West about seven years ago. Herres was very successful, and amassed considerable money. Two months ago he died suddenly, through the bursting of a blood vessel.

28 DIED IN THE FLOODS.

Sixteen Bodies Recovered in Stricken Colorado Towns.

DENVER, Col., July 26.—The victims of Friday night's flood were the three in Golden, four in Mount Vernon Cañon, and twenty-one near Morrison, making the total twenty-eight. The servant girl Anna Hansen, who was reported dead, was not at the camp at the time of the flood, and consequently escaped.

A charcoal burner named Nichols, at Evergreen, is reported missing, making the total list still twenty-eight. Of these, sixteen bodies were recovered yesterday, and the body of May Herres, a child, was found to-day. F. Johnson of Arvada telephoned in to Denver this afternoon that he had found four bodies in the bed of Clear Creek, about a mile above the town of Arvada. Up to the discovery of these four bodies no report of any missing persons has come from Golden.

Arvada is a country hamlet between Golden and Denver, along Clear Creek Valley. These bodies, therefore, either floated down from Golden or are those of campers in Clear Creek Valley between the two points, and are not to be confounded with the missing or dead over the ridge, in Bear Creek Valley, where Morrison is situated.

The Death of Mrs. Warren.

Horace M. Warren, Sr., of 167 Washington Park, Brooklyn, said yesterday that he had received a dispatch from his son, Horace M. Warren, Jr., stating that his wife had been drowned in the cloudburst at Morrison, Col., and that the body had been recovered. Subsequently he received another dispatch from a friend, which notified him that his son had also met with serious injuries, but not necessarily fatal. The son had returned to Denver.

Mr. Warren, Sr., returned from Denver a few weeks ago, where he had been visiting his son and his son's wife, Mr. Warren and his son were formerly associated in business in Spruce Street, this city. They dealt in leather, and the firm was Horace M. Warren & Son. Mr. Warren retired several years ago from business, and his son went to Colorado eight years ago. He settled in Denver, where he was engaged in the real estate business. He married nineteen years ago Miss Sarah McFarland of Louisville.

KAT BOTE KLUB JOLLITY.

Court-Martial of a Member—Recent Arrivals at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 26.—The Kat Bote Klub had an outing to-day at Mackerel Cove. Nearly all the members participated. One was court-martialed for hoisting the New-York Yacht Club ensign over that of the club recently.

To-day's arrivals at the cottages were F. F. Hobby, Jr., Dr. H. Cochrane, Jr., H. L. Harris, J. W. Aspell, N. E. Schaumburg, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fries, Mrs. M. L. Barlow, Miss Barlow, Thomas F. Parke, T. F. P. Gimmer, Jr., George E. Robertson, J. Carlton Coy, Mrs. J. Mahler, F. Vorster, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Lockwood, B. Blumenthal, Benjamin Taska, F. R. Percival, Mr. and Mrs. M. Rittenhouse, R. C. Smith of New-York; William Goodell of Amherst, Mass.; I. J. Hayes, T. B. Moses of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Studley, William L. Studley, W. Kinsley Lowe, B. S. Thompson, George Sweet, Charles L. Thomas of Providence; Mr. and Mrs. William M. Knight, Charles Kimball, C. G. Gorton of Chicago; Avery Clark of New-Haven; F. C. Donovan, P. Lester, Jr., Samuel E. Carpenter, Miss Anna M. Allen of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Clark, Jr., of Norwalk, Conn.; Carl Sche

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rate:—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)....	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.08

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 6 Northumberland Av.
Geneva Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbullez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15 to 12:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:30. Rice's Evangeline—8:45. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 to 12:00.
TERRACE GARDEN—Der Vogelhaendler—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What Is Going On To-day.

—Trial of J. Elliott Smith, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm and Telegraph Department.
—Atlantic Avenue Railroad Commission, Real Estate Exchange, Brooklyn, 4 o'clock.
—Election of Major of the Twenty-second Regiment, evening.
—Brooklyn Board of Aldermen.
—Democratic Club, meeting.
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DIAMOND RING ON A WEED STALK

Queer Way in Which Clerk Groff Recovered One That Was Lost.

From The Philadelphia Times.

After having given up all thought of ever finding a valuable diamond ring, which he lost in a singular way four years ago, Robert Groff, a chief clerk in the Pennsylvania Railroad office in this city, living at Berlin, N. J., recovered the jewel on Thursday. Mr. Groff was swinging Indian clubs on the lawn at his farmhouse on one November evening in 1892, when the ring slipped from his finger and was lost in the grass. Despite the search made by Mr. Groff and two farmhands, the ring was not found. The next day the plot of grass was carefully raked off, and, after being carefully examined, the grass and dirt were deposited on a compost heap in the barnyard. During the Winter a portion of the compost was transferred to the farm of Mr. Peacock, two miles away.

While playing in some weeds on the Peacock farm on Thursday afternoon a twelve-year-old daughter of Farmer Morgan noticed a bright spark on a rank-weed stalk, about two feet from the ground. Upon making a closer examination of the weed she found it encircled by a gold ring, in which was set the spark that dazzled her eyes. Breaking the weed off, she ran into the farmhouse with it. Everybody in the neighborhood had heard of Mr. Groff losing his ring four years ago, and upon Mr. Groff's return from his office in the evening he was overjoyed at finding the long-lost diamond again safe.

Mr. Groff prized the ring as a gift from the head officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company beyond its real value, which is said to be $150.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	TIMES. 18.6.
3 A. M.	65	65	69
6 A. M.	67	64	69
9 A. M.	71	70	72
12 M.	77	76	80
4 P. M.	79	78	82
6 P. M.	78	76	80
9 P. M.	76	71	77
12 P. M.	75	68	74

Average Temperature Yesterday.

Printing House Square.....75.38
Weather Bureau.....72.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895.....72.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years.....74.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Threatening; Warmer.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 6, Column 6.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 27, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS A GOLD DOLLAR OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

WHY GOLD IS THE BEST STANDARD.

A few days ago we endeavored to explain the elementary principle of the measurement of value, showing that actual value is just as necessary to measure value as actual length is necessary to measure length. A convenient length for the purpose is fixed upon as the unit and has a name given to it, with multiples and subdivisions, and we have our standard for measuring extension. So we must have a convenient unit of actual value in some substance of universal use as a standard or it will be impossible to measure value and calculate the prices of things. Our unit of measurement and calculation is called a dollar, and its value is what 23.22 grains of pure gold is worth in exchange for anything else. It is a solecism to say that that amount of gold is "worth a dollar"; it is a dollar, and is that by which the value of all other things is measured.

We will now try to explain as plainly and clearly as possible why it is that gold makes the best standard of value and has consequently been universally adopted by advanced commercial and industrial nations. It is absolutely necessary to have some commodity of value for this purpose, and it is necessary that it should contain in itself intrinsically the value it purports to represent. It is obviously desirable that it should contain the amount of value represented by the unit and its lower multiples, say, from one to twenty dollars, in small compass. It must therefore be an article of high value in comparison with other commodities, so that the sums which have to be handled and transported in trade shall not be too bulky. It must be in universal use and esteem the world over and be easily transported from place to place. Another important quality is that it shall be readily divided into parts representing different denominations in the system of measurement. Coinage is nothing but the process of making pieces of the standard material representing the unit and its multiples, with a Government stamp which conveys the guarantee that the quantity, fineness, and value are there, and furnishes a safeguard against counterfeiting in inferior weight or material. There is no inducement to make counterfeit coin of full value, for there would be no profit in it. Neither is there any need of legal-tender laws to make standard coin acceptable in payment of anything.

Another quality in the material of our standard, which is the most important of all, is that its value in relation to that of other articles of commerce shall be as stable as possible. It must be the material possessing the other qualities necessary or desirable in a general medium of exchange which is the least subject to variation. There may be no substance absolutely without variableness, but, as we must have some substance of intrinsic value, that is best whose liability to change is least. It is a general fact that commodities which exist in comparatively small quantity, which can be produced and brought into use only at high cost, and which consequently have large value in small compass are least subject to change in value, because the variation in the relative demand and supply is slight.

Now, gold has been proved by the experience of ages to be of all substances the best adapted to become a general standard for the measurement of values. It is universally distributed and everywhere in demand for use or ornament; it has large value in small compass and is easily divided and wrought into convenient forms; it is not subject to rust or decay, and it is of all articles of merchandise at all adapted for general circulation that which is subject to the least change of value in relation to other products of nature and of human labor. A certain quantity of it being itself the measure of value, such change as does occur can only be noted by a comparison of the range of prices through a series of years, but it is a demonstrable fact that gold has not in the present century changed to any material degree in its relation of value to other things, and never has there been a change that was sudden or that could cause perceptible loss or gain in any one year or moderate term of years. The supply for the last fifty years has fully kept pace with the demand and with the more extended use for coinage and other purposes, and the value is lower rather than higher now as compared with that before the discovery of deposits on this continent, in Australia, Asia, and Africa of the last half century. While commerce has expanded very much, so has the use of devices for effecting its exchanges on credit, and the actual use of money for payment of balances and redemption of credit has not increased in greater ratio than the gold supply. Gold is to-day the one safe and stable standard of value, and any nation that uses a different one is at a disadvantage.

Iron might be used as a standard of value, but it would take a hundredweight or so to make a dollar, and the ease, cheapness, and abundance of production would render the fluctuations in its value too great, even if there were an international agreement for its use and an appropriation of a vast quantity for currency purposes. It obviously would not do. Copper might be used, but if it took ten pounds for a dollar and a pound for every dime, it would evidently be inconvenient, and it is likewise too plentiful and produced under too great a variety of conditions to be held stable in its value. Next to gold, silver serves the purpose best, and it formerly served it better than it can now. As the amount of gold in the dollar or unit of value is very small, some article of less value is needed for the dollar coin and for fractions of a dollar, and silver serves that purpose well. For a long while, when commerce was less developed and the supply of both precious metals was much smaller than now and subject to little fluctuation, it served pretty well as a standard. But of late it has been produced in so much larger quantity and at so much smaller cost that its value has not only fallen greatly, but has become so subject to variation as to make it unsafe as a standard even in coins of the full value of the present gold coins. The silver in existing silver coins has gone down to little more than half its former value, and, of course, to make them the standard would upset everything that depends upon stability in the monetary system.

A SUBJECT FOR STUDY.

We print in full this morning the first five chapters of a draft for a charter for the Greater New-York as submitted to the public for consideration by the Sub-Committee on Draft of the Consolidation Commission. They constitute a subject requiring careful study before judgment is passed thereon.

The first chapter contains general provisions for the consolidation of the territory to be included in the future municipality and for its division into nine boroughs or administrative districts.

The second relates to the Legislative Department and provides for a Municipal Assembly, to consist of a City Council and Board of Aldermen. The Council is to consist of nineteen members, two from each borough, chosen by the Borough Board thereof, and a President, elected by the city at large. The Board of Aldermen is to consist of one member from each Assembly district or part of a district included in the enlarged city, chosen by the electors thereof. The board would consist of about sixty members. No compensation is provided for members of the Municipal Assembly. The powers of this body are fully prescribed.

Chapter III. relates to the Borough Boards, each of which is to consist of five members, chosen by the electors of the borough and serving without compensation. They are to have certain local functions defined in this chapter and such others as may be prescribed by the Municipal Assembly.

Chapter IV. relates to the executive, and its distinctive feature is making the departments single-headed and giving the Mayor full power of appointment and removal. To this there are certain exceptions. The Controller, or head of the Finance Department, will continue to be elective, and the Department of Taxes and Assessments and the Board of Docks will consist of three members each, as at present. Provisions relating to the Board of Education are not included in this chapter.

Chapter V. relates to the Mayor and his powers and duties, which include that of appointing all heads of departments and Commissioners and various other officers, and removing any public officer holding office by his appointment except judicial officers for whose removal other provision is made in the Constitution.

We recommend this document, so far as it is now submitted, to the careful study and candid consideration of all citizens who are interested in the future government of the great metropolis that is to be established about the port of New-York.

SILVER AND TARIFF, IN THE PAST AND HEREAFTER.

He [Mr. WHITNEY] should remember that, so far as the financial and business conditions of the country and the Federal revenues are concerned, it has been the main contention of the party which nominated McKINLEY that the tariff was really the most important factor. And also that the Democratic Party has as strenuously contended that the business and financial disturbance was due, not to the tariff, but to uncertainty on the money question. That has been the line of division. Does Mr. WHITNEY really think that the Republican Party, its candidates, and its managers, should surrender their position on this question in order to make it pleasant and agreeable for Democrats who, having nowhere else to go, desire to act with them? The Republican Party stands now, as it always has stood, for both protection and sound money. [New-York Tribune, July 25.]

As to this "line of division"—the Democratic Party, as The Tribune says, having "strenuously contended that the business and financial disturbance was due, not to the tariff, but to uncertainty on the money question," while Republicans have asserted that the cause of disturbance and depression was the substitution of a tariff averaging 41.75 per cent. for one averaging 48.66 per cent.—we invite attention to the testimony of The Tribune itself on the preceding day, the 24th inst. At the same time we remind our neighbor that in the opinion of those Democrats of whom it speaks the "disturbance," beginning in 1893, was due rather to the operation of the Silver Purchase act than to "uncertainty on the money question."

The testimony to which we refer was published by The Tribune on the 24th in a long article concerning the "effects of the Bland Act and the Law of 1890." As to the first of these, our neighbor said:

"There was a widespread demand that the Government should go on issuing worthless paper. Defeated in that, the cheap-money advocates turned their attention to silver, and secured, after a long struggle, and over the veto of President HAYES, the passage of the Bland act, as modified by the Senate and accepted by the House, in 1878. * * * It failed to keep up the price of silver, and it so imperiled the credit of the Government in the effort to keep the silver dollars on a parity with gold that it had to be repealed."

Mr. McKINLEY was one of these "cheap-money advocates." He voted for the original Free Coinage bill of BLAND and also voted to pass over President HAYES's veto the amended bill which so "imperiled the credit of the Government."

"But the silver men," The Tribune continued, on the 24th, "were not satisfied with this demonstration of the impossibility of keeping up the price of silver by legislation or of maintaining the credit of the Government under the still greater difficulties of free coinage, and the repeal of the Bland bill was secured only by another compromise, based on a new, but, as it turned out, by no means brilliant idea."

This idea was embodied in the Sherman Silver Purchase act of 1890, under the provisions of which 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month were bought and notes were issued against the bullion. Concerning the operation of this act, of which Mr. McKINLEY was the foremost advocate in the House, The Tribune's testimony on the 24th inst. was:

"In spite of all these careful efforts to maintain the price of silver and at the same time make the currency secure from any danger of depreciation to a silver basis, the price continued to fall and credit to crumble.

"Inside of three years [the act was approved on July 14, 1890; the panic began in May, 1893, and the tariff was not changed until Aug. 28, 1894,] the country was in the throes of a financial panic, which was due in part to apprehensions regarding the effect of these silver purchases on the currency.

"Silver had dropped to $0.78 an ounce, and the mines were pouring it out in unheard-of quantities, the total for 1893 being 168,092,000 ounces, or nearly four times the output of 1870. Meanwhile gold was going out of the country to an alarming extent, and was also being hoarded here.

"European investors, fearing that gold payments would be suspended here, sent home our securities in large blocks. The purchasing clause of the law was repealed, on Nov. 1, 1893, at a special session of Congress called for the purpose."

Does not its own statement, here quoted, suggest to The Tribune that "the line of division" as to the cause of "the business and financial disturbance" was not very distinctly drawn? Does not its own story point clearly to the operation of the Silver Purchase act, and not to the subsequent revision of the tariff, as the cause of that disturbance? While giving advice and information to Mr. WHITNEY, our neighbor should have borne in mind its own admissions, only twenty-four hours old.

This Silver Purchase act, the deplorable effect of which The Tribune describes, was the sop given to the Silver Republican Senators for their votes in support of the McKinley Tariff bill. This is now notorious. These Senators demanded free coinage then, as they do now, but they consented to accept the Purchase act. The Republican Party cannot pass a tariff bill during the next three years without giving these Silver Senators another sop.

The record is "remembered" and the nature of the situation is perceived by Mr. WHITNEY and the Honest-money Democrats who stand with him. They remember not only that the Silver votes were procured for the McKinley tariff by the enactment of the Purchase bill, but also that after the repeal of the Purchase act Mr. McKINLEY attacked in a public address those who had voted to repeal it—125 legislators of his own party included—saying that they "struck silver down and gave it the severest blow it ever had."

Honest-money Democrats have waited in vain for some assurance from Mr. McKINLEY and the leaders near him, not that they will repudiate or surrender "the doctrine of protection," but that they will not enforce that doctrine by the passage of a new tariff bill at the cost of another Silver Purchase act or some silver legislation not less pernicious.

The Republican candidate and the organs of his party have declined not only to give such an assurance, but even to discuss the question and the legislative conditions which suggest the call for it.

RIGHTS OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

We took occasion to point out some time ago that the choice of Presidential Electors was a matter wholly of nomination by State organizations and of election by the people of the State. The fact that State elections for this purpose are simultaneous throughout the country is all that makes it a National election. The election law of this State makes provision for the nomination of candidates, whose names are to be printed upon the official ballot, by political parties and by bodies of independent citizens within the State. It takes no cognizance of nominations elsewhere. A party convention names its candidates, chooses its emblem, and certifies to the party name that is to head its ticket on the ballot.

The Democratic Convention of this State which chose delegates to the National Convention at Chicago declared unequivocally against the free coinage of silver as opposed to Democratic doctrine and inimical to the interests of the country. The delegates then chosen to represent the party of the State adhered to its principles, opposed the platform adopted at Chicago, and refused to vote for any candidates for President and Vice President to stand upon such a platform.

There is to be another convention to nominate candidates for State offices and for Presidential Electors, and its right to give expression to the party will is unimpaired by anything done at Chicago. It will be for it to say whether doctrine which was false and pernicious in June has become true and beneficent in September. It will be for it not only to nominate Presidential Electors for the party to vote for in this State, but to say who are the party candidates that those Electors are to vote for in order to represent the Democracy of New-York.

What is to constitute the Democratic ticket which will be printed upon the official ballot, from the party name and emblem to the last candidate in the column, it will be for the Democratic organization within the State to determine. The officers of the State Convention will certify to the Secretary of State all that pertains to the State ticket, including the list of candidates for Electors, if any, and the names of the candidates for President and Vice President at the head of that list. If there is to be a sound-money Democratic ticket, it will be for the State Convention to say whether it shall be the ticket of the "regular" party organization in this State.

"PLUTOCRATS" AND MORTGAGES.

A prominent figure in the Populist Convention was Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH LEASE, the Kansas agitator, who made an address in support of the nomination of BRYAN. This woman professes to believe that the Western farmer has been oppressed and robbed by the "plutocratic" Eastern money lender. She calls for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 in order that the Western agriculturist may be able to pay off his mortgage in fifty-three-cent dollars.

It appears, however, that she has had some dealings with the Eastern money lender and that the oppressor was unable to procure payment of her mortgage in dollars of any kind. The Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company, whose chief office was in this city, loaned somebody's money to her, and to secure the lender she gave a mortgage on her property in Wichita. When the time came for payment, the company "could get nothing" and resorted to foreclosure, with what results we do not know.

We do not speak of this because we think Mrs. LEASE is a fair type of the Western owners of land who have borrowed upon mortgage in the East or elsewhere. A great majority of these borrowers have either paid all that was due or have tried to do so. But it happens that this very company to which Mrs. LEASE did not pay went into bankruptcy, and that in the reorganization of it the claims of those who held its securities and whose money it had loaned in the West were scaled down.

The story of this Kansas agitator's mortgage, we think, may serve to direct attention to the losses of Eastern people who have loaned their savings to be used in the development of Western farms. These losses a great many followers of BRYAN and WATSON seem to have overlooked.

The recent history of several farm mortgage companies shows that great sums of money have been lost by those who, either by taking their mortgages or by purchasing their debenture bonds, supplied them with money to be loaned. The agriculturist in Western Nebraska or Western Kansas who has failed to make a living and has been compelled to abandon his farm should remember, when he attacks the Eastern "plutocratic" money lender, that the "plutocrat" who loaned him money upon mortgage for the cultivation of that farm may have lost every cent of the sum so surrendered. The farmer took and used the money, and the "plutocrat" may have nothing but the experience.

And who is the lending "plutocrat"? In a majority of instances he has been a man of very moderate means who invested his little savings in this venture. Or the lender may have been some widow who was attracted by a rate of interest higher than that which the savings bank paid. It is well known that the great bulk of the money invested in Western farm mortgages by Eastern people has consisted of the savings of hard-working men and women, each of whom has put in a little. These are the "plutocrats" who, if they have lost nothing thus far, are now threatened with a legal reduction of their claims and investments by one-half.

Scattered through the Eastern States there are many who, disabled by advancing years or bereft of their breadwinners, are suffering to-day by reason of the loss of savings invested in Western farm mortgages, and the Bryan party demands that the little which remains for them shall be cut in two. This is a part of the picture which the agriculturist supporters of BRYAN in the West—warm-hearted and honest as many of them are—have not looked at.

TAMMANY AND THE THIRD TICKET.

One excellent result the promise of a third ticket seems already to have effected. Several Tammany leaders returned from Chicago, it will be remembered, in a very enthusiastic state of mind prepared to "go to work for the ticket." If there had been no talk of a third ticket, Tammany might have had its ratification before this and been fully committed to BRYAN. But the leaders have stopped shouting and taken to thinking. One of the things they have taken to thinking about is how very undesirable it would be to take any action that would cause Tammany to appear irregular in a State Democratic Convention, where regularity is of much more importance to it than regularity from the point of view of the Populist "machine."

One of the things they said before they stopped talking was that the rank and file of Tammany were for free silver. This may have been and possibly may now be true, but it does not at all follow that it will be true in November. In the meantime there will be some thinking on the part of the rank and file. It is composed very largely of workers for wages, and all workers for wages are in the way to be informed of the effect free silver will have upon the purchasing power of their wages. When the Tammany voters have received that information the number of them who will still think that they can afford to vote for the purpose of spiting the millionaires is likely to be very small.

DESECRATION OF SCENERY.

An Englishman Points Out a Way to Stop the Evil Practice.

There is in England a "National Society for Checking the Abuses of Public Advertising," and its Honorary Secretary, Mr. Richardson Evans, has written to The London Standard the following admirable letter—a letter containing suggestions that might well be heeded and put in force by the traveling public in many other lands than those he mentions:

"At this season a great many people seek rest or pleasure in travel. The poor man has his day at the seaside; the richer can treat the world as their playground, and find luxurious homes at every stage of their progress. Yet, whether the halting place be Southend or Zermatt, all have experience of the same impairment of the delight they may receive from change of scene. I do not say that they are all equally sensitive; but many—among the cheap trippers as well as among the families who command the services of couriers—feel it keenly.

"The modern practice of illegitimate advertising tends everywhere to destroy the picturesque effect along all frequented routes. When I say 'picturesque effect,' I am thinking not only of objects which are commonly recognized as beautiful, but of the general interest of every-day sights. And by 'advertisement' I mean every obtrusive effort to catch the eye by a display of the letters of the alphabet or other emblems. The huge boards by which Swiss hotel keepers announce their existence are, for instance, much more efficacious in spoiling the delight of the quiet eye than the much-abused posters.

"Will you let me suggest that every one who, on public or on personal grounds, resents this ever-increasing encroachment on the rights of society to a reasonable enjoyment of the world, can contribute, if he or she please, to check the baneful tendency? One obvious weapon to be used in the righteous cause is an uncompromising determination not to purchase the wares that are puffed in this unfeeling way. Possibly, as regards some of the commodities in question, the resulting curtailment of demand would not be serious enough to be immediately deterrent. But the practice of insisting on having things that are not offensively pushed would do much to awake public opinion. Shopkeepers would learn that there exists a strong sentiment of repugnance to advertising disfigurement; they will talk about the movement and think about it, and very soon will find that they are in hearty agreement with it.

"But a larger field is open to reformers. Let them make it known, wherever they go, to hotel keepers, lodging-house keepers, boatmen, drivers, guides, et hoc genus omne, that they find the attractiveness of a place varies just in proportion to its freedom from these gratuitous eyesores. Perseverance in a blameless propaganda of this sort will, in the long run, lead pleasure resorts to compete against each other in discouraging a practice which 'keeps visitors away.' It took years to drive into the heads of local authorities that sanitation paid; but they accept efficient drainage now as an elementary requirement of common sense. They will learn, in just the same way, that it is sound policy to consider the repose of the eye—and, let me add, of the ear."

FOR A SOUND-MONEY CANDIDATE.

An Ohio Man Proposes Morton of Nebraska.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Now that the movement for a third ticket is fairly launched, and has every prospect of being actively carried on, the question comes, Who shall lead this canvass of education? I would earnestly second the suggestion of William Everett, recently made in your columns, in favor of Sterling Morton of Nebraska, as the champion of real, true gold-standard Democracy. In a discussion held more than three months since in a political club in this city I urged the eminent fitness of Mr. Morton as a representative of the soundest principles of true Democracy.

With the possible exception of the lamented William E. Russell, no man more fully comes up to the best standards of Democracy. He is a man of brains, education, experience, and high executive capacity. He has secured great economies in his department of administration, and reformed many abuses in the face of much opposition from spoilsmen; is an ardent adherent of thorough-going civil service principles, and a strong and able defender of the gold standard. As a speaker and writer he abounds in vigor and incisiveness. Twice has he conducted the canvass for the Governorship in his State, and in each case made a gallant fight against heavy odds. He knows the West better than Bryan, and, as a reasoner and thinker, completely outclasses him. He hails from the very storm centre of financial fallacies, and his nomination by the "bolters," while in itself eminently fit in every respect, would also be a most effective way of "carrying the war into Africa."

F. C. EATON.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 24, 1896.

Li Hung Chang in Danger.

A correspondent of The London News writes to that paper: "I see that the Government has decided to take a house for Li Hung Chang during his stay in this country, and that it is now being 'decorated in yellow' for his reception. The decision, after some wavering, to offer official hospitality to the Chinese statesman is a good one; but the choice of yellow for the decoration of his quarters is a mistake.

"Yellow is not the national color of China, but the 'imperial color, reserved for the exclusive use of the Emperor. It would be an embarrassment for his Excellency to occupy a house so decorated, and were he to do so he would furnish his enemies at Pekin with a most formidable weapon with which to attack his influence.

"The matter appears of small importance to us, but not so to the Chinese, and it would be difficult for the Emperor to pass over what would undoubtedly be represented as an invasion of the imperial dignity. If it is wished to conciliate Chinese taste, red should be the prevailing color, as it is always used on festal occasions."

The News comments on the letter at some length, pointing out that the blunder is one well worthy of the present Ministry, and declaring that, unless rectified, it may cost the Viceroy his head.

It's a Pretty Idea, Anyhow.

From The London Chronicle.

Mr. James Bryce struck a new and a happy note in his speech in reply to the appropriate toast of "The Community of English-Speaking People." He suggested that the time had come when neither the English nor the American Government should regard the subjects of the other as "aliens" in law.

If, indeed, we have given up—as who doubts we have?—the idea that England and the United States will ever again fly at each other's throat, then there is no longer any reason why the citizen of the United States should not find himself, when he arrives in England, a citizen also of his mother country. Such an amendment of the law, formal as it might seem to be, would do more to erase the memories of old variance than many greater things. For nations live by sentiment, and what all good men desire to foster in this year of grace between America and Britain is the sentiment of a common nationality.

A PARABLE OF THE SILVER CRAZE

An Eastern business man was expressing to a well-known business man of Minneapolis his apprehensions of the silver craze in the West, and in particular imparted the information which had made him fear the success of silver in Minnesota. The Minneapolitan heard him through and answered:

"You remind me of the man who wanted to sell frogs' legs to the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago. He explained his business to the proprietor, who inquired how many he could furnish, and he promptly answered: 'Ten carloads.'

"The proprietor, somewhat taken aback, said: 'It is true this is a large hotel, but we do not buy frogs' legs on quite that scale. I will take fifty dozen, though, if you will deliver them day after to-morrow.'

"With this reduced order the purveyor disappeared, to reappear in two days with a paper parcel containing, as was presently disclosed, a dozen pairs of frogs' legs. The astonished hotel keeper demanded what had become of the ten carloads, and his visitor made answer:

"'Well, Sir, if you had been with me at the pond, and heard 'em sing, you would have said there was ten carloads of 'em; but this dozen was all I could catch.'"

MORE ABOUT THE NEW RIFLE.

Austria Now Has the Lightest Repeater in the World.

Vienna Dispatch to The London Standard.

The rifle factories at Steyr and Pesth last year turned out 150 rifles of a new model, which were served out to certain troops, and practically tested for some time. The reports on the results have been exceedingly favorable, and accordingly the Mannlicher repeater of the pattern now in use will no longer be manufactured for the Austrian Army. It is, however, not intended at once to supply the whole army with the new pattern rifle. The War Office is at present confining itself chiefly to the task of completing the store of reserve rifles.

The new model of 1895 is still a Mannlicher repeater, and differs from the pattern actually in use principally in its weight. It is, in fact, the lighest rifle in the world, weighing no more than 3 kilograms 30 dekagrams, (about 7 pounds 4 ounces,) against 4 kilograms 40 dekagrams (about 9 pounds 11 ounces) for the old pattern. Nearly all the individual parts of the new rifle are lighter than the corresponding portions of the old, including the locking box as well as magazine and barrel.

It was difficult to find a material which would permit a considerable reduction to be made in the dimensions without affecting the general power of resistance of the weapon. In order to protect the barrel against being bent by a blow or a fall the stock is so contrived as to cover the entire barrel. The bayonet and sheath are also made lighter. Besides the reduction in the weight of the parts several improvements proposed by Herr von Mannlicher have been introduced, by which the precision of the weapon in firing has been enhanced.

The bore is the same as that of the old pattern—namely, 8 millimeters. The cartridges are, accordingly, unchanged, so that both systems may be used with perfect safety at the same time or during the transition period. And, further, it will be possible, in consequence of the rifle having become lighter, for the soldier to carry more ammunition than he does now, probably 140 or 150 cartridges, instead of 110.

A POETICAL PROBLEM.

George Meredith Issues a "Warning" That Will Make a Lot of Trouble.

Many people are taking their vacations these days, and somebody among such favored folk may find time to study out what on earth George Meredith meant when he wrote the following lines. They appear in The London Chronicle, and are dated "July 4, 1896." Their title is, "The Warning." The game, apparently, is to discover to whom the warning is addressed and against what he or she is warned. One word in the poem might lead hasty readers well up in London news to suspect that the verses in some way relate to the fact that the whole population of the English metropolis are in a rage just now over the unprecedented and wholly unaccountable size of their gas bills for the quarter recently ended. It is hard to believe, however, that so great a man as Mr. Meredith would write a sonnet at a gas company or even at a gas meter. Anyhow, here are the verses:

We have seen mighty men ballooning high,
And in another moment bump the ground.
He falls: and in his measurement is found
To count some inches o'er the common fry.
'Twas not enough to send him climbing sky,
Yet 'twas enough above his fellows crowned,
Had he less panted. Let his faithful hound
Bark at detractors. He may walk or lie.
Concerns it most ourselves, who with our gas
This little Isle's insatiable greed
For Continents—filled that inflation burst.
So do ripe nations into squalor pass,
When driven as herds by their old pirate thirst,
They scorn the brain's wild search for virtuous lead.

HE SKIRTED THE UNITED STATES.

An Oregon Salmon Canner Journeys Around This Country.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

George T. Myers, a pioneer and capitalist of Portland, Oregon, and member of the late Legislature, is at the Grand. Since 1859 he has not missed spending a fortnight in this city at this season of the year. Mr. Myers has just returned from a rather novel pleasure trip by rail and water around the boundaries of the United States and through the interior on a brief visit to every State and every city of note in the Union.

Mr. Myers is owner of the largest salmon cannery on Puget Sound, and last year put up there the greatest pack ever made under one roof in the history of the industry. So well did it please him that he determined to celebrate by making the unique trip which he has just completed after four months of almost constant travel. He started from San Francisco, going East by the Southern route to New-Orleans, and thence to Florida. Skirting the Atlantic shore to New-York, he plunged into the interior, down through the South, zigzagging through the Middle States back to New-England, and then westward. After reaching the Pacific coast again, he visited Alaska, and then returned to San Francisco. Mr. Myers has always been a traveler, but he thinks the feat just accomplished discounts anything he has ever attempted in past years.

"A Luxury of the Literary Mind."

From The London News.

In his speech at the Fourth of July dinner, Sir Walter Besant touched on the happy exemption of our literature from all trace of bitterness or hostility caused by the War of Independence in America. He attributed it to the fact that the war "was conducted in a half-hearted way on our side."

The only great survivor in English literature of that fratricidal struggle is the oratory of Burke, and that, of course, is a plea for the Americans. Yet though the war left us no other monument, it colored our literature for well-nigh a century after its close. The wound to national pride was reopened by the melancholy contest of 1812, in which, while the honors were more evenly distributed, we reaped but a meagre crop of glory. For a long time, the authors on both sides showed a good deal of bad blood, and the detestable habit of writing in disparagement of America was far too common with Englishmen. A striking example might be given, but it is unnecessary. Indeed, it is only in our present generation that it has been regarded as bad form to gird at American institutions.

Happily, such abuse was never much more than a private luxury of the literary mind. The people at large took not the slightest interest in it, and for the simple reason that America was to them the Land of Promise, both in political ideals and in bread and butter. While writers were busy blowing off steam, readers were engaged in getting it up for the voyage "to the West, to the West, the land of the free."

FOR MELTON'S RELEASE

EFFORT TO GET THE YOUNG MAN OUT OF HIS CUBAN PRISON.

He Was on the Competitor When She Was Captured by Spaniards—Was On His Way to Get News of the War for His Paper—More than Two Hundred Prominent Citizens of Key West Sign a Petition—His Employer's Letter.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 26.—A determined effort is being made to induce the United States Government to secure the release of Ora Melton, who was captured on the Competitor, and who is the young American now confined by the Spaniards in Fort Cabanas. The citizens of Key West and Florida generally are aroused and demand that this Government shall do something to relieve him. The people of Key West have petitioned Secretary Olney to act, and they forwarded a petition to T. T. Stockton, General Manager of The Times-Union, for transmission to Washington. With the petition Mr. Stockton includes a letter to the Secretary of State, saying:

I feel deep interest in Melton, as he went to Cuba as the correspondent of The Times-Union. He had no intention of serving in the army of the insurgents, but simply desired to get within their lines to furnish reliable news as to the situation in Cuba. I furnished the young man credentials as the representative of The Times-Union, and these credentials he should have had on his person when arrested by the Spaniards.

Under these circumstances it seems to be very hard for Melton to be compelled, first, to undergo the mental torture caused by a death sentence, and then, that sentence having been suspended, to endure for months the horrors of an overcrowded Spanish prison. I do not see that Melton is more culpable than Artist Dawley of Harper's Weekly or the correspondents of the New-York papers who fell under the displeasure of the Spaniards and were arrested.

The correspondents were promptly released on protest by the Government, but Melton is allowed to remain immured in a dungeon with criminals and lepers, and his release seems as far in the future as when he was first arrested.

Mr. Stockton also says he has "reliable information from Havana that the prisoner's health is giving way, and that unless he is released or his condition ameliorated he cannot live. If Melton is to be allowed to die by inches in a foul cell it would have been more merciful to have permitted the Spaniards to carry out the sentence of the court-martial and shoot him to death when he was captured."

The statement and petition recite to Secretary Olney, it will be remembered, that Melton, who went to Cuba on the ill-fated schooner Competitor, was arrested aboard that vessel when she was captured by a Spanish cruiser after having landed an expedition on the north coast under command of Col. Monzon. The rew of the schooner were also apprehended and taken to Havana, where they were subsequently tried by a drumhead court-martial and sentenced to be shot for piracy.

An energetic protest made by the late Consul General Williams, under instructions from Washington, secured a temporary reprieve for the prisoners, and the case, which assumed the character of an international complication, threatening at the time to involve the United States in war with Spain, was referred to Madrid for revision. The petition continues:

The Spanish Home Government has since ordered a new tria for the prisoners by the civil courts, as provided by the terms of the protocol and treaty stipulations, but like all official matters on the Islanc of Cuba, the trial may be put off indefinitely through red tapeism. Meanwhile Melton, with the other prisoners captured on the Competitor, is confined in the military fortress of Cabanas, at the entrance to Havana Harbor, in a little dark cell, reeking with filth and vermin, and, as if to add to the horror of their situation, a drain runs through the room, breeding pestilence and death. Twenty other prisoners, of all colors and nationalities, and accused of every crime in the decalogue, are also huddled together within the narrow confines of the cell, and if reports received here lately are correct, a leper has been thrown into the dungeon to increase the diseases of the other prisoners.

The late Consul General Williams, in view of these facts and on account of the prisoner's extreme youth and undoubted innocence, made every effort to have Melton released, and Gen. Lee, the present Consul General at Havana, has also endeavored to have his condition improved, but, apparently, every effort seems to have been in vain.

The petition proper which the citizens have addressed to the Secretary of State says:

Subsequent to his arrest and incarceration the said Ora Melton was tried by military court-martial at the City of Havana, Cuba, in clear and open violation of treaty rights, adjudged guilty of treason to the Kingdom of Spain and sentenced to death. Through the friendly offices of the American Government the sentence is now temporarily suspended, and is held in abeyance.

Following with a description of his confinement in a loathsome cell and the menace to his health, the petition further "respectfully represents that the only offense committed by the said Ora Melton, whom we all know to be an honorable, upright, and inoffensive citizen, is having gone to Cuba in the interests and as a representative of The Florida Times-Union." They therefore pray that he will use his good offices with the authorities of Cuba to the end that Melton may be speedily liberated from the living death which now awaits him, or that at least an amelioration of his present condition may be secured.

The petition is signed by over 200 of the most prominent citizens of Key West.

RAIN DAMPENED SOCIALISTS.

Retreated After Declaring Against Capitalist Landlord System.

LONDON, July 26.—A deluge of rain, which began early this afternoon and continued throughout the remainder of the day, had the effect of spoiling the international peace demonstration in Hyde Park, organized by the International Socialist Congress, which will begin its sittings here to-morrow.

A number of trades societies and many Socialists assembled upon the Thames Embankment at noon and marched to Hyde Park. It is estimated that 40,000 persons were in line when the procession started, and this number was augmented steadily after Hyde Park was reached until the rain began to fall. Eventually the heavy downpour compelled the crowd to break up into groups, which took refuge under trees. Before dispersing, however, a resolution was proposed and adopted declaring that the only way to secure international peace was through the abolition of the capitalist landlord system, in which wars, they declared, have root.

Among the speakers who, it was intended, should address the meeting were MM. Jaures, Millerand, and Guesde, members of the French Chamber of Deputies, and Herren Liebknecht and Bebel of the German Reichstag. The list of speakers included no member of the House of Commons, but "Tom" Mann, the labor leader, and a number of other Socialists, were, according to the programme, to address the meeting.

OFFICERS DIE OF CHOLERA.

Gloom in the Camp of a Nile Expedition Detachment.

LONDON, July 26.—Advices received here from the Nile expedition announce the death, at Kosheh, of Capt. Fenwick, who was intrusted with the supervision of railway construction, and Surgeon Trask, who was engaged in organizing a service to fight the cholera. Both were victims of the Asiatic scourge.

A feeling of gloom pervades the camp, and the native troops are wailing with grief over the loss of the two officers.

A Monument to Jules Ferry.

PARIS, July 26.—A monument erected in honor of M. Jules Ferry was unveiled at St. Die, Department of Vosges, to-day. Addresses in eulogy of the dead statesman were delivered by M. Méline, the Prime Minister; M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Loubet, and others.

Matabeles Repulse the Britons.

CAPE TOWN, July 26.—A dispatch from Bulawayo says that the Matabeles have repulsed the British forces under command of Capt. Nicholson, in the Matoppo hills, and that the imperial troops in Cape Colony have been ordered to take the field.

Dr. Swift's Condition Critical.

Dr. Samuel Swift of Yonkers, who was stricken with apoplexy at Proctor's Theatre last Saturday evening, was reported to be still in a critical condition at Flower Hospital yesterday.

IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM E. RUSSELL

Services Before an Immense Audience in Sandwich, Mass.

SANDWICH, Mass., July 26.—The immense seating capacity of the Casino was fully tested to-day, upon the occasion of the services memorial of William E. Russell, arranged by the citizens of Sandwich. William L. Nye of Sandwich presided. Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, made an address, in which he said:

William E. Russell was a dear personal friend of mine. His life is known to every one of us. You all remember his repeated victories which were not those of party. He was a remarkable man; you forgot his politics for he was honest, and you learned to love him. His most prominent characteristics were absolute sincerity, forwardness of purpose, and truthfulness. His address at Chicago was a powerful and altogether splendid effort. It gave him a National reputation. Those who differed, admired his eloquence and earnestness.

There was nothing you could call upon him for in the name of friendship to which he would not respond from his heart. His allegiance to duty won for him the love of every citizen of the State. Let us take a moral lesson from his life and death, and always regard him as an honest, pure, and upright citizen, and statesman. Let us follow his example.

The Rev. W. H. Wardwell, pastor of the Congregational Church of Sandwich, and Gen. Charles H. Taylor of Boston, also made addresses.

OBITUARY RECORD.

The Rev. Daniel C. Eddy.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Eddy, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Lee Avenue and Keap Street, Brooklyn, died at his Summer home at Cottage City, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., yesterday. Dr. Eddy had been the pastor of the church since 1881. He went there from Boston. The church grew under his care, and at present has a membership of about 500. The church was dedicated in 1885.

Dr. Eddy, who was seventy-three years old, celebrated his semi-centennial as a pastor in February last, but at that time was so weak that he was granted a six months' vacation. While preaching one Sunday in the church at Cottage City a year ago, he was taken ill in the pulpit, and was unable to continue the services. From that illness he never recovered.

He was graduated from the Theological Seminary at New-Hampton, N. H., in 1845, and preached in Lowell and Boston before he went to Brooklyn. He at one time entered politics, and in 1854 was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and was so popular that he was elected Speaker.

The notice of his death was received yesterday by the officers of his church, and last evening it was made public. The Trustees last night met and made arrangements to attend the funeral, which is to take place at Cottage City Tuesday. The burial will be in Salem, Mass. He leaves a wife and married daughter, Mrs. Eton. He lived at 488 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn.

Col. William B. Avery.

William B. Avery, who died last Thursday, at the residence of Mrs. John Kenney, 215 West Fortieth Street, was born at Verona, N. Y., in 1838. After being educated at the public schools of his native town he entered the Federal Army at the outbreak of the war and became attached to the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment of Infantry. Most of his campaigning took place in North Carolina, and he was present at the battles of Suffolk, Bacheler's Creek, Kingston, Jackson's Mill, and Raleigh. Col. Avery was taken prisoner in 1864 at Batcheler's Creek, and sent to Libby Prison, whence he was transferred to Salisbury, N. C.

At the end of the war Col. Avery entered the New-York Custom House and held the position of Chief Clerk at the time of his death. Col. Avery was a widower and left no children. He had three brothers, who live in the West. The funeral services took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. John Kenney; the Rev. Dr. Thomas W. Anderson of the Episcopal church officiated.

Among those present was Major Thomas B. Green, who fought side by side with Col. Avery at Batcheler's Creek.

Thomas Atwater Jerome.

Thomas Atwater Jerome died at New-Brighton, S. I., yesterday morning of acute gastritis, in his eighty-seventh year. He belonged to the well-known Jerome family and was second of a family of nine children. His brothers were the late Lawrence, Leonard, and Addison G. Jerome, all well-known clubmen and men about town.

Mr. Jerome had been in poor health for a year and was spending the Summer with his family at New-Brighton when he was stricken with gastritis.

His wife was Miss Emma Vanderbilt. They celebrated their golden wedding eight years ago. Mrs. Jerome and six children survive.

Mr. Jerome had held a place in the Custom House for many years. He was a man of pleasing personality and was noted for his liberal nature and genial disposition.

Samuel S. Morse.

Samuel S. Morse, M. D., who died at his father's home, 157 East Seventy-seventh Street, Friday, was a relative of S. F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph and a descendant of Samuel Morse, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1635. He was born in this city in 1860. He was graduated from Bellevue Hospital and practiced medicine and surgery. He lived in Patchogue, L. I., a year before his death. His death was due to nervous prostration and brain fever.

Obituary Notes.

—Edward E. Eckert, Superintendent of Exchange in the Metropolitan Telegraph and Telephone Company, New-York, and a brother of Thomas T. Eckert, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died yesterday of heart disease in Asbury Park. He was ill only thirty-five minutes, and was in his room when attacked. Superintendent Eckert was injured three weeks ago by falling from his bicycle, but that had nothing to do with his death.

—William Frederick De Wolf, a prominent resident of Chicago, died Saturday, eighty-five years old. Mr. De Wolf had lived in Chicago since 1837. He was a native of Bristol, R. I., and a graduate of Brown University. He studied law with the father of Samuel J. Randall.

Thief Left Hat; Hatless Man Arrested.

Joseph Schellenberger, a Jersey City harnessmaker, lives with his family over his store, at 85 Montgomery Street. He was awakened by a noise in his room at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and found a young man standing by his bedside. He jumped out of bed and attempted to seize the intruder, but the latter ran to a rear window, tore out the window screen, and jumped to the ground, a distance of fifteen feet. He scaled the fence and escaped. He had secured nothing, but he left his hat in Mr. Schellenberger's room. The police were notified, and an hour later a man, who had no hat, was arrested on suspicion near the house. He said his name was Joseph Brown and that he lived at 28 Hamilton Street, Paterson. He claimed to have lost his hat while returning from Coney Island. Mr. Schellenberger could not identify him, but he was held for examination.

A Dog Killed by a Tresspasser.

A St. Bernard watch dog named Sport, and valued at $150, was killed by a trespasser in the stable of the dog's owner, Peter Bierschenk, 117 Freeman Street, Brooklyn, Saturday afternoon, and the fellow, who gave the name of Charles Hill, twenty-six years old, of 76 Huron Street, Brooklyn, was rescued from the infuriated employes of Mr. Bierschenk by Police Sergeant Gallagher, just in time to protect him from serious harm. When Hill entered the place, the dog, whose duty it was to guard it, attacked him, and Hill stabbed the dog several times with a pitchfork. The dog died in great agony. Hill was committed to Raymond Street Jail by Justice Schnitzpan, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, on the charge of cruelty to animals.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—WINDSOR—John W. Doane of Chicago.
—HOFFMAN—Senator John P. Jones of Nevada.
—GILSEY—Mrs. Thomas A. Hendricks of Indianapolis.
—FIFTH AVENUE—Capt. George E. Lemon of Washington.
—MURRAY HILL—Baron von Brüning of the German Legation at Washington.
—WALDORF—The Marquis de Gouy d'Arsy of France and Isaac V. Baker of Albany.

OUT OF SULTAN'S POWER

MRS. ASLANIANI'S LONG STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM WAS SUCCESSFUL.

With Her Two Children She Finally Gets Out of Armenia and Joins in Paterson the Husband from Whom She Was Separated for Many Years—Secretary Olney Helped Her—She Witnessed the Slaughter of Christians.

PATERSON, N. J., July 26.—Mrs. Thomas H. Aslaniani and her two daughters, fourteen and twelve years old, have arrived in this city and rejoined the husband and father after years of separation. The mother and daughters have been endeavoring for years to escape from Armenia to join Mr. Aslaniani here. The Turkish authorities refused them passports and they were obliged to remain at home.

Just before they finally started for this country they witnessed some of the horrors of the slaughter of the Christian Armenians by the Turks, and were themselves subjected to insult and danger.

Mr. Aslaniani, having suffered at the hands of the Turks because of his Christianity, determined some years ago to come to this country. He then lived at Diarbekir. When he applied for a passport it was refused. He tried repeatedly, but failed to obtain the needful permission to travel. He obtained permission to visit Jerusalem about seven years ago. He was bound, however, to return within a specified time. He went to Jerusalem, but instead of returning managed to escape to Alexandria, and from there he worked his way to Europe, and thence to the United States.

He thought it would be a simple matter to have his family follow him, but when he tried to have them leave Armenia they were met with a positive refusal of passports and were obliged to remain where they were. Aslaniani became a citizen of the United States, but still his efforts to have his family join him were unavailing. The letters he received from his wife a year ago told of the persecutions that the Christians were being made to suffer, and finally, last Fall, there was a break in the regularly received letters, and for months the distracted husband heard no word from his wife or children. Then came the news of the slaughter by the Kurds, and finally that the Christians in and about Diarbekir were suffering a fate similar to that meted out to their fellow-religionists in other parts of Armenia.

Believing his wife and children had been killed, Mr. Aslaniani engaged James J. Van Hovenberg of this city to look after the matter. The aid of Congressman Stewart was invoked, and through him the machinery of the State Department was set in motion. After long delay, during which Secretary Olney assured those interested that the case was being handled by the American Minister at Constantinople, word came that the wife and children were alive and well, but in danger. The American Minister said that if $300 was forwarded to Mrs. Aslaniani he would undertake to see that she was accorded a safe conduct from the country. Instead of sending $300, the husband sent $500.

The advice of the Minister to send $300 only was afterward shown to have been good. Even after the money arrived there was a delay, as the Turkish authorities kept promising to issue the passports and forgetting to do so. During this time the family was in constant terror. People had been killed about them, and they had to remain sequestered for days at a time, lest they meet the same fate.

The American Minister finally obtained the passports, and the family started. They were subjected to all sorts of annoyances. They were aided by the American and other foreign officials, however, and reached a seaport town. The through tickets to this country cost just $300, and Mrs. Aslaniani had $200 remaining. This became known to a Turkish official, who went to the woman and demanded, in the name of the Sultan, the entire possessions of the family. They were given up just before the boat sailed, and the woman started with her two children, with a few small coins in her pocket for the long trip to America.

Mrs. Aslaniani says that several other Armenian families whose passports had been forced from the Turkish Government by the United States officials came away when she did. A number of others were given leave to depart through the aid of the French officials. They disembarked at Marseilles. She says that the last six months of her life in Armenia was a horrible period. It was almost impossible to obtain food, for it was dangerous to venture upon the streets. She saw some of the scenes connected with the slaughter of the Christians, and says that for weeks she and her children lived in hourly expectation of being the next victims.

RAILROAD MANAGER SHOT.

Abrams Thought Tucker Caused His Failure of Election.

ORLANDO, Fla., July 26.—Capt. W. Bailey Tucker, General Manager of the Tavares, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and a local manager of the Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad, was shot at 8:30 o'clock tonight by Alfred St. Clair Abrams, Prosecuting Attorney of Lake County. The shooting occurred at Tucker's home.

Abrams used a shotgun loaded with buckshot. He discharged only one barrel and only one bullet took effect, but it struck Tucker in the head and inflicted an ugly wound. The physicians, however, say Tucker may recover.

Abrams was recently the anti-railroad candidate for the Legislature in Lake County. He was defeated, and charged that Tucker had brought it about by unfair means. Abrams's wife was spending the Summer here, and he came up from Tavares last night. Tucker and Abrams met tonight at the former's home, and the shooting resulted. Abrams immediately surrendered.

He is the only son of Major Alexander St. Clair Abrams, who was formerly associated with Henry W. Grady on The Atlanta Constitution. Major Abrams came to Florida several years ago.

The Dog Turned on His Master.

John Maguire of 415 East Forty-first Street, New-York, owned a valuable St. Bernard dog. He took the animal to Hoboken yesterday to give it a swim in the river. He went to the River Walk at the foot of Fifth Street, but the dog refused to enter the water. He attempted to force it overboard, and the dog attacked him, biting him severely on both arms and scratching his face and neck with his paws. Patrolman Goodheart rescued Maguire, when the dog attacked him and he shot it. Maguire's wounds were cauterized by City Physician Simon at the Newark Street Police Station and he went home.

A Disturbance on a Brooklyn Car.

Augustus Schultz, twenty-four years old, of Prospect Street, Flatbush, was arrested early yesterday morning for creating a disturbance on a Flatbush Avenue car on its way from Bergen Beach. He was insulting the passengers and using profane language. Edward Hines, an Inspector and special policeman, ordered him off. Schultz struck Hines in the face, and two policemen had a hard struggle to take him to the station. In the fight Schultz fell off the car, and several stitches were taken in his scalp.

Avoca Swimming Club Races.

The Avoca Swimming Club of Bath Beach will offer prizes for a 100-yard swimming race, open to amateurs, to be held next Saturday. Entries close with Prof. Donaldson, 34 Park Row, this city.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—2:15 A. M.—743 Sixth Avenue; E. H. Brummell; damage, $15.
—9:45 A. M.—618 West Fifty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
—2:50 P. M.—8:10 Sixth Avenue; Reiss Brothers; damage, $25.
—8 P. M.—451 Fourth Avenue; Mary L. Arthur; damage trifling.
—8:11 P. M.—810 Second Avenue; Joseph Stein owner; damage, $1,000.
—8:45 P. M.—446 West Fortieth Street; J. Riggaut; cause, lamp explosion; damage slight.

OLD COIN FOUND IN AN OHIO ROCK.

It Bears Date 1243, and a Curious Story Is Told of It.

From The Buffalo Express.

A remarkable coin has been brought to light in a remarkable manner. It was taken from a resting place where it must have been lodged for centuries. It bears on its face the proofs of its antiquity. The find is an extraordinary one. The story of the discovery as told by the owner of the coin is also extraordinary.

James B. Wooster, whose place of business is at 178 Seneca Street, has just returned from a visit to relatives in Scio, Harrison County, Ohio, bringing the coin with him. Recently, when some laborers were harrowing a field near the town of Scio, their implement struck a large stone, the force of the blow splitting the rock. A piece was wedged in the harrow and was removed with considerable difficulty. A laborer noticed a bright object incrusted in the rock. He picked up the stone, and with his knife pried out what proved to be a silver coin. Scraping off the dirt and polishing the surface with his handkerchief, he saw the piece was foreign, and put it in his pocket.

Upon returning to the house the man showed the coin to Mr. Wooster and his cousin. They examined it carefully and easily made out the date and King's name in whose reign it had been coined. The piece is silver and about one-sixteenth of an inch less in diameter than a dime. It is also a little thinner. On the front of the coin is a head in relief, and underneath is the date 1243. Surrounding the head in Roman letters are the words "Ferdin VII.," and "Del Gratia." The date side of the coin is by far better preserved than the other side. The date can be seen indistinctly with the naked eye, but with a magnifying glass the number stands forth clearly, with no chance for a mistake.

The reverse side of the coin bears in the centre a shield divided into four parts, each one of the two opposite divisions containing an upright lion, and the other two a figure that resembles most a Roman lyre. Above the shield is a crown, and on the sides two columns with a snake entwining. There is evidence of lettering around these symbols, but with the most powerful magnifying glass that could be obtained only four letters, which apparently completed the end of a word, could be deciphered. These are "span." This side of the coin is worn quite smooth. The edge of the piece is unmilled and without indentations of any kind. There are three black marks on the coin which resemble rust spots eaten into the surface.

A careful search was made in ancient histories for such a potentate as Ferdin VII., but no such name could be found. There is a Ferdinand VII. of Spain, who was born in 1784, but the date on the coin and the fact that it was securely imbedded in rock would put aside the theory that the name might have been abbreviated. It takes rock at least two centuries to harden, and consequently the coin must have been dropped in the sand, which ultimately turned to stone, long before Ferdinand VII., King of Spain, was issuing money. The coat-of-arms on the coin does not correspond with Spanish arms, moreover, although the pillars and serpent are similar to the representations of the Pillars of Hercules, Capes Gibraltar and Ceuta, found on Spanish milled dollars and pieces of eight. But most conclusively of all, the plain date on the coin and its stony prison stand as proof of its antiquity.

Some wandering explorer of the Columbian age, or possibly even earlier, must have been strolling over the country that is now Ohio with some loose change and a hole in his pocket. The fair condition of the piece would signify that it had not been in circulation long, and hence comes the deduction that at least as early as the beginning of the fourteenth century the United States was visited by a more or less civilized being of whose visit history has no record.

Mr. Wooster is looking for an expert in antique coins to ascertain the identity of this interesting relic and its value. Three men were present when the coin was found, and are ready to make affidavits to the manner of its discovery.

TARIFF CHANGES IN CANADA.

The Laurier Government to Go Slowly —The School Question.

MONTREAL, July 26.—Premier Laurier delivered an important speech at St. John's, Quebec, yesterday. In the course of his remarks he said that nothing would be done at the next session of Parliament, except to pass supply bills, and that the consideration of the tariff would be deferred until the regular session in January.

Changes will be made with the greatest caution, so as not to interfere with the business interests of the country.

The Government, he said, would settle the Manitoba school question within six months by methods of conciliation, and would also devote its attention to the agricultural interests of the country; to the development of the Northwest, and to strengthening the commercial relations between England and Canada and between Canada and the United States.

Lady Somerset's Latest Enterprise.

From The London Chronicle.

The Duxhurst Farm Colony, for the care of inebriate women, which has been established by Lady Henry Somerset and the British Women's Temperance Association, was formally opened this week by the Duchess of Teck, though it has been at work for some time. Duxhurst is a little hamlet, lying a good four miles from Reigate, the nearest railway station, and a more lovely situation for the colony could hardly have been secured.

Surrounded by their own fields, for the estate is about 180 acres, stand the six little wooden, thatched cottages, that at present form the colony. Each cottage is under the care of a nurse-matron, and receives six patients. Any suggestion of an institution or a penitentiary has been most carefully avoided, and there is not only neatness, but daintiness in all the arrangements.

In the centre is Lucas House, called after Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas, the President of the association before Lady Henry Somerset. In this is the Willard Hall, where all the inmates of the farm take their midday meal together. A few yards away stands the farm hospital, with five or six beds, which has just been built, and to the cost of which Kent County has contributed £400. There is a small chapel on the grounds, and the pretty little children's home, called the Nest. Here some of the poorest and most wretched of the children of the London slums—the children of drunken parents—are received for three weeks at a time, and very bright and happy they look in their scarlet caps and blouses, racing about the fields under the loving care of Sister Kathleen.

Gardening is the principal occupation of the women, and there are also a dairy and a laundry. Close to the colony is the Manor House, a fine old mansion, where the richer-paying patients are received, and a mile away is the Home of Hope, where those who can pay a small sum are treated.

Primitive Beer.

From Chambers's Journal.

Dowra, or doro, is a primitive beer brewed in many parts of Africa—in Nubia and Abyssinia, in Mashonaland and among the Kafirs. The method of brewing is much the same in all countries, and is thus described by Mr. Bent: "Corn is soaked in water and left until it sprouts a little; then it is spread in the sun to dry, and mixed with unsprouted grains; then the women pound it in wooden mortars, and the malt obtained from this is boiled and left to stand in a pot for two days, and overnight a little malt that has been kept for the purpose is thrown over the liquid to excite fermentation."

In Mashonaland the women are the chief brewers; in fact, to be a good wife one must also be a good brewer. The beer is always made in the fields, and is often very intoxicating. It must be drunk as soon as it is brewed, otherwise it quickly becomes disagreeable and worthless. A similar "barley beer" was used by the old Egyptians both as a beverage and in libations to their gods. Xenophon speaks of "bowls of barley beer in which the grains were floating."

The Fuller's Crew Near Boston.

HALIFAX, July 26.—The crew of the Herbert Fuller, due to arrive in Boston to-morrow morning on the steamer Halifax, will be met down the bay by a squad of Boston police, who will take them off the hands of Officer Klein of the Halifax force. Lester Monks, who was the passenger on the Fuller, is the only one of the party who will not be taken into custody at Boston, bail having been arranged for him in advance.

M'KINLEY VISITS HANNA

CONSULTS ABOUT MATTERS RELATING TO THE CAMPAIGN.

Letter of Acceptance Not to be Made Public for a Month or So—The Candidate Proposes It Shall Be a Supplementary, Up-to-Date Platform—Sherman Advises Him to Start a Fight Against Silver at Once—Delay Dangerous.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 26.—Major McKinley and Mark Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, have been in conference most of the day and evening at Mr. Hanna's beautiful suburban home on the lakeside.

Major McKinley returned from Canton last evening, and at once went to Mr. Hanna's home. Although Major McKinley had been in Cleveland most of the week, and had been a guest all of that time at Mr. Hanna's house, the candidate and his manager had had little opportunity to discuss the forthcoming campaign.

Major McKinley said to-day: "I came back to Cleveland because my many engagements during the centennial exercises made it impossible for me to have a full and satisfactory talk with Mr. Hanna about the campaign and its management. Indeed, we have had but one extended talk since my nomination, and now I find that there are scores of matters which demand attention and discussion with Mr. Hanna."

The campaign has been outlined in a general way only by Mr. Hanna and his committee. They do not know what turn affairs may take in reference to another Democratic ticket, and, of necessity, their actions are somewhat limited in scope and significance by the imperfectly developed situation which confronts them. Under the circumstances, the most that can be done is to have campaign literature of an informing character quickly prepared and widely circulated.

Senator Sherman, who was here two or three days last week to participate in the centennial exercises, is somewhat alarmed at the manifestation of the silver sentiment in certain sections and communities. He told Major McKinley that his voluminous correspondence was laden with inquiries about the money question, and that he was of opinion that most active measures to combat the silver sentiment ought to be taken at once.

He urges both Mr. Hanna and Major McKinley to have the speaking campaign begin immediately. He is ready and willing to take the stump at a moment's notice. Other Republicans of prominence, such as Senator Hawley and ex-Gov. Merriam of Minnesota, have expressed themselves in pretty much the same manner to both Major McKinley and Mr. Hanna.

Major McKinley and his manager have reached the conclusion that the best results this year will be attained by holding a large, indeed, an uncommonly large, number of political meetings. It is believed that it will be difficult to get people to read heavy Congressional speeches on the money question, or other long documents. On the other hand, there is abundant evidence of a lively demand for clear, crisp, simple talks on the money question, and for short articles and leaflets bearing upon it. In short, this year the committee of both parties undoubtedly will spend their money to keep hundreds of speakers at work in the field instead of sending out millions of dreary documents, as frequently has been done. Major McKinley and Mr. Hanna are of one mind upon this point, and the necessary orders to the clerk in charge of this work will be given out at once.

When Major McKinley shall settle down in Canton again this week he will begin to think seriously about his letter of acceptance. He expects to begin work on it within ten days, and may have a draft of it completed within a fortnight.

It is not his intention to make it public for a month or so, however. He wants to see what turn events will take, and needs something to determine the ultimate cast which he shall give to the issues of the campaign. The letter of acceptance will be a sort of final, supplementary, up-to-date platform, and the great work of the campaign will be done on the lines which it shall indicate. Major McKinley will prepare this document with great care.

SPEEDING A PARTING GUEST.

Berlin Angry with Li Hung Chang Because of Its Own Mistake.

The Berlin Vossische Zeitung (Liberal) thus comments on the departure of Li Hung Chang from Germany:

"The Viceroy is just leaving Germany to continue his European journey of study and business. This is the end of an episode on which every German with a proper regard for the dignity of his country can look back only with very mingled feelings.

"It certainly was a step of political and commercial wisdom to give the Emperor of China's influential confidant a polite, nay, a distinguished reception. Considerably too much has, however, been done in that line; more, perhaps, than accords with the dignity of so powerful a civilized nation as Germany; more, certainly, than was wise in the case of the extremely shrewd representative of the most arrogant nation of the yellow race. Honors have been done him here as if he were the almighty ruler, and not a mere official of the celestial empire, liable to lose his yellow jacket and all his power a second time at any moment.

"And people in the country strove to outdo the example of Berlin. Even in the days of his highest splendor, Prince Bismarck could not have been more brilliantly fêted at Stettin, Essen, Cologne, and other places than Li, for whom not the Chinese but the Germans have invented the flattering sobriquet of 'The Bismarck of China.'

"Very singular thoughts, not very flattering to the Germans, must have occurred to the sly despiser of men from the pigtail Empire, when he saw the bearers of the proudest names of German industry paying court to him as a mine worker, who need only beckon in order to let a mighty flood of gold stream into their pockets. He is said to have kept himself informed of the contents of the most important European papers, and must, therefore, have known the state of feeling with regard to China that prevailed in Germany only a few weeks ago.

"It may, therefore, have seemed very odd to him that his mere appearance, and the supposition that he had brought 'a big purse' with him, sufficed to produce the most extravagant enthusiasm for China in some quarters and in the breasts of some people, and he cannot have received a particularly favorable impression as to the pride of the Germans and the firmness of their convictions.

"Not much has been heard of practical results of the showers of honors that fell on the Chinese statesman, and the expected rain of gold has not begun to tinkle yet. The Li Hung Chang fever is likely to leave a racking headache behind it, which is hardly likely to excite sympathy in any quarter. The sufferers have richly deserved their punishment."

Hanlan's Narrow Escape.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 26.—Edward Hanlan, the oarsman, had a narrow escape from drowning this afternoon while taking a practice spin on Bedford Basin. About half a mile from shore his shell collapsed and the gunwales on each side of the light shell worked apart, the splices being only fastened with glue, which softened and separated gradually. This left only a frail boat to support the weight of the oarsman, who realized that he must reach shore within a few minutes or be in danger of going to the bottom. Hanlan headed for the shore at the highest speed he could command, and when about three feet from dry land, the boat sunk, he having to wade ashore.

Hanlan will probably borrow a boat for the single scull race to-morrow.

Newport Golf Club Election.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 26.—At the annual election of the Newport Golf Club Saturday Buchanan Winthrop, Oliver H. P. Belmont, Hermann Oelrichs, and H. Mortimer Brooks were re-elected Governors for two years. Alfred M. Coates was elected a Governor in place of William R. Travers, who will remain abroad.

THE STRANGE CASE OF MLLE. RAMOS

Her Mouth, It Seems, Was Too Small to Say "Je Suis la Poste."

Paris Dispatch to The London Telegraph.

A small mouth and tiny feet are usually considered as attributes of female beauty in this hemisphere of ours, and it is probably the first time in the annals of civilized nations that small, pretty, pouting lips have been treated as a defect, disqualifying—of all women in the world—an actress from appearing before the public. Yet this is precisely what has just happened in Paris to the actress known as Mlle. Antonia de la Trinidad Ramos—a big mouthful of a name, by the bye.

This accomplished lady was engaged by the director of the Variétés Theatre to play the part of the postilion in the piece known as "Une Semaine à Paris." She had to appear on horseback, attired as a postilion, to flick her whip vigorously, and exclaim: "I am the post; it is I who am the post."

Now, there are certain phrases in French which are supposed to suit large mouths down to the ground, and others which become a pretty little mouth—such, for instance, as "Donnez-moi une jolie petite pomme bien mure," which boarding-school girls are never tired of practicing. The problem which the Judges have now to solve is whether the words which Mlle. Ramos had to pronounce are for a large, a medium, or a small oral aperture.

The question arose in this way: During the rehearsals everything went well, and the lady gave entire satisfaction, the whip was flicked admirably, the horse conducted himself properly, and the play seemed a success. But the moment the actress opened her mouth to articulate the short sentence given above, the director and all the critics came to the conclusion that she could not pronounce them right because her mouth was not large enough.

What was to be done. She could not well be forced to undergo a surgical operation, so a council of three deprived the lady of the rôle, and drew up a joint document announcing and explaining their decision. They said: "We cannot sit still while the gifted actress says 'Ze zouis la posse,' instead of 'Je suis la poste.'" The authors, too, fearing the success of the piece might be jeopardized, concurred in the decision. Thereupon the lady had to dismount from the horse, deliver up her whip, and scornfully retire.

The director gave her another rôle, to be played this time on foot, and other sounds to utter which would allow her to show her pouting little lips at their very best. This was the part of a cat—indeed, the principal tomcat in the play, and all she now had to do was to meow vigorously, which, it appears, is a task to which, according to the most erudite philologists, all feminine lips are equal, whatever their size or distance apart.

The diva, however, who despises philology, indignantly refused to be transformed from a dapper postilion into a mere feline, and the director of the theatre at once called upon her to pay 50,000f. for breach of contract. Now the lady also demands a like sum from the director on the same grounds, and the court is requested to do justice between them.

The main question to be decided is whether the words which the divette had to utter are pronounceable by very small mouths or require at least moderate-sized apertures, and then whether the part of a tomcat, making night hideous with his unmusical cries, is or is not infra dig. for a lady of the theatrical calibre of Mlle. Ramos. After having heard the pros and cons of the case, the tribunal found it necessary to reflect coolly and carefully upon the matter—a difficult task in this hot weather—and it will accordingly take a week to deliberate before pronouncing judgment.

MONEY POWER AND THE PEOPLE.

Whatever Hurts the Employer Harms the Employe.

From The Richmond (Va.) State.

We reprint an article from THE NEW-YORK TIMES on the "money power" which every man in this city who works for a living should read thoughtfully. That the "money power" is grasping we do not pretend to deny. Covetousness is the sin of the world in this day as it was in the days of Christ. Those who have large wealth take advantage of every opportunity to increase their supply of this world's goods.

But whatever we may say against the "money power" and however we may rail against it, the great majority of us are dependent upon it for our daily bread, and whatever is done to hurt that power reacts on the dependents.

There has been a great deal of cheap talk about the people against the "money power." From the Anarchist's standpoint it is right and proper to take up arms against men of means and force them to turn over their goods to the people. But that is not law, and it is not the doctrine of those who love law and order.

But is this "money power" such a demon after all? Let us think for a moment what it is in Richmond. It is that which runs the Tredegar Works, the locomotive works, the tobacco factories, and all manufacturing industries which give employment to labor. It is that which runs the large stores of Richmond, which in turn buy the products of many of these factories and employ thousands of salespeople.

It is that which operates the street-car lines, giving work to many men and cheap transportation to the public.

It is that which operates the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, with its 3,000 employes in this city, and other great railroad systems centring here, giving to Richmond the means of communication with the outside world.

It is that which operates the banks of Richmond, and, however much you may detest the name, Richmond would be poor indeed without its great banking institutions.

But why go on with the list? It may all be summed up in a word. The "money power" of Richmond is Richmond's wealth, and whatever hurts that power, or makes it timid, or keeps it agitated, must of necessity hurt Richmond.

Now, if you will take the trouble to inquire of the managers of any of these great institutions of which we speak, you will find, with few exceptions, that all are opposed to free silver because they believe that it will bring distress and hardship to themselves and to the community, and if it shall hurt them, it will also hurt you. Take that thought home with you and ponder it soberly.

Jews Returning to Palestine.

From The London Chronicle.

A lady who has lived in Jerusalem for the past forty years and who has only recently returned to England gives the following curious information concerning the increase of the Jewish population of the Holy City:

"Twenty-two years ago there

BREEZES AT LONG BRANCH

HAPPY THOUSANDS IN VEHICLES THRONG OCEAN AVENUE.

Bicycles Far Outnumbered All Other Means of Conveyance—Annual Ball at the West End Hotel—Lawn Party To-morrow Evening—Lessees of Cottages—Some of the People Who Are Registered at the Hotels.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 26.—A glorious day, with the thermometer registering under 80°, brought a large number of people to this resort. Visitors were treated to an invigorating sea breeze. Ocean Avenue was prowded with all kinds of turnouts, and if there had been twice as much room upon the space would have been all taken up by the bicycles, which outnumbered all other vehicles, the carriages, and the stages.

The proprietors' annual ball of the West End Hotel, one of the social events of the season, will be held next Thursday evening in the amusement hall.

T. Moriarty of New-York has leased and will occupy the Havens cottage, at Elberon, for the remainder of the season.

The Brown University Glee and Mandoline Club gave a college concert at the West End Hotel last evening.

Edwin Allen of Allenhurst is occupying the Lugel cottage, on North Broadway.

Prof. Rivers, who has charge of the entertainments at the United States Hotel, will give a lawn party for the guests Tuesday evening.

Guests at the United States Hotel are:

A. Mayer of Jersey City, N. J.; J. Wurzberger and S. O. Ludwig, Chicago, Ill.; Henry G. Campbell, Montclair, N. J.; William H. Hubbell and wife, A. C. Case, Edwin Gates Babcock, A. L. Webster, G. H. Dudley, Edward Rorke, Miss Rorke, Brooklyn; W. S. Morse and family, New-Orleans, La.; Joseph Assenheim, Bensonhurst, N. Y.; G. L. Prince, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Nathan, Jersey City, N. J.; J. P. De Lapfaunte, T. B. Leon, Harry Lewis, A. C. Matthews, Max Herzfelder, Mrs. J. Ariel, Mrs. Katzenstein, Mrs. Gallingle, Joseph G. Shields, Jacob Hahn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Appel, Miss Stella Appel, Louis Alexander, W. J. Ludwig, A. E. Willis, Mrs. H. Leopold, Miss N. Leopold, Miss Irene Salomon, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Schwab, and M. J. Meyers and family of New-York.

At the Atlantic Hotel are registered:

Adolph Brauer, E. Manheimer, H. M. Beck, John J. Crowley, Benjamin Ripen, J. D. Lederman, Edward Brodman, D. Cohen, D. and W. Weisenberger, Daniel Wien, John Grosberg, Horace Deisser, Dr L. D. Dunglar, D. Dobson, Miss Wolf, E. Manheimer, J. Lowenfeld, Jacob Feldheimer, J. V. Levy, H. G. Blumenthal, D. Dorothy, Herman Emanuel, Joseph G. Lockhard, Henry Morgansen, Oscar Herman, George Davidson, and Jacob Heimenson, all of New-York.

Among the guests who arrived at the Howland Hotel were:

A. B. Steinbach, Portland, Ore.; J. S. Friedman, Albany, N. Y.; Fred P. Sizer, Edgar M. Davis, John Davis and wife, the Misses Blanche and Edith Davis, Brooklyn; Mrs. M. Webber, Miss M. Webber, Newark, N. J.; Frederick A. Bates, Baltimore, Md.; S. Ferman and family, New-Rochelle, N. Y.; Henry Ashton, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Mansfield, New Haven, Conn.; George M. Minetree, Claude H. Minetree, Mrs. Joseph P. Minetree, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. MacGee, Kalabanig; D. E. Warner, Charlestown; Joseph E. P. Seaver and family, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. M. Jones, J. W. Tirsh, Mrs. J. Marx and family, Max Frank and family, Miss Minnie Frank, William Fischer, E. G. Bach, William Richards, J. A. Wood, Joseph Cildon, I. Stiefel, L. Levy, Abe Simon, A. S. Asch, W. J. Mackey, Mrs. Kittinger, J. Simon and family, S. Simon, F. Morris and family, A. Reuben, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Finn, Miss Daisy Frank, E. Holzman, William Goldman, Ludwig Perlen, Dr. E. Feldman, James B. Spiegelberg, S. H. Jaysen, Sanford Simon, Leopold Hartman, William Reiss, S. Frank, George W. Levy, Miss N. W. Kellogg, Miss Barklay, W. L. Kellogg, Walter J. Mainthow, I. N. Engelbert, Morris Levy, Louis Dreytuss, Lewis Z. Bach, H. Siegel, J. S. Hart, B. J. Malmes and wife, Emil Henschel, Samuel Louis, Charles Stiefel, Arthur Mayer, Larry Levy, and Miss Simony Friedberger, all of New-York.

The recent arrivals at the West End are:

E. M. Brower, Simon and Max Merids, the Misses Sicila and Elsa Merids, and Henry Lauer of Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. George R. Hart, Passaic, N. J.; Miss Ethel Reed Olcna, Brooklyn; Clark T. Bretts, Cleveland, Ohio; Henry Kauffman and family, Louisville, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Stupeland, Albany, N. Y.; Miss Sadie Goldsmith, Rochester, N. Y.; Wagman T. Arrington, Richmond, Va.; Walter A. Hirsh, Harry Pfortenheimer, George W. Ludlow and wife, C. R. Boteil, B. W. Winn and wife, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Rosenthal, Omaha, Neb.; Miss Lillian B. Belcher, Orange, N. J.; J. Barthman, Newark, N. J.; Frank A. MacGowan, Preston N. Y.; Wolfsein, Miss Ray Wolfson, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. E. Butler, Madison, N. J.; Simon Lauer, Scranton, Penn.; Arthur Long, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Barbour, Maysville, Ky.; C. W. Snow, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. W. Bamburger, Baltimore, Md.; H. Siegal, Salt Lake; John Flanigan, Canandaigua, N. Y.; S. Henly, Edward C. Stone, Samuel Herzig, Joseph Fischer, Charles Klyman, C. R. Rosenham, Thomas F. Cunningham, Paul J. Bych, George A. Haggerty, F. H. Scofield, A. R. Stern, Henry Zimmern, F. Newcombe, M. L. Beden, P. Hammerstine, Gus Walker, J. N. Landauer, W. J. Smith and wife, H. Roos, J. Schloss, Charles Auerbach, Oscar Bamberger, W. Endel, Miss Etta Loesser, Samuel Frank, Samuel Frank, C. B. Eyron, A. M. Eckin, Louis Friedlander, Louis Spero, Richard Friedlanch, F. J. Levy, Miss Alice Waitzfelder, M. Strausburger, Mrs. Bruner, Mrs. J. C. Danzbash, Charles J. Schiff, S. Fink, Adam Engel and wife, Arthur S. Josepher, Isaac H. Heidelberg, Robert J. Levy, Jesse Mayer, Alfred Adler, Charles Adler, A. Riley, Louis Rosenfeld, Leo C. Baum, Morris Heiler, Leon Ryder, Lester L. Roos, J. W. Ginterman, Arthur Bondy, William Bondy, W. C. Cheesborough, S. H. Schiff, Charles Katzenberg, S. P. Hyman, T. G. O'Connor, Louis T. Bronner, L. R. Rothschild, A. Peabody, A. Hirschberg, S. C. Hirschberg, Miss Miriam Walker, Miss Clara E. Walker, J. Minaldo, Robert Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lowenfels, Joseph G. Mayer, S. M. Sternbach, H. Falk, Julius Cohn, Max S. Kellman, Mrs. A. Mirabeau, Fred Heinsheimer, Miss Clara J. Kahn, Charles E. Adler, Louis Nordlinger, Mrs. Kauffman Henry Hess, L. Randolph, Clarence A. Strouse, M. Moritz, and Charles M. Rosenthal, all of New-York City.

Crime in the Crescent City.

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat, July 23.

Never since New-Orleans was a city has crime held such complete sway as during the first half of the year 1896. It has been crime of every describable kind—murder, theft, embezzlement, suicide, highway robbery, arson, &c., not to take account of smaller offenses, such as assaults, holding up of citizens, both day and night, &c. The present month of July, although it is little more than three weeks old, has already a record in crime of all sorts that is really appalling. Starting out with a robbery of jewelry valued at over $1,200, it has gone on to the use of the pistol in the hands of James McCarthy to the killing or seriously wounding of Joseph Foot on account of a paltry grudge of old standing; the incendiary burning of many houses, both on this side of the river and in Algiers; the deadly shooting of Charles Jutter by Engineer Rabasso in a corner grocery; the finding of a floater in the river with unmistakable signs of foul play on the body; the assassination of Angelo Marcetona in the French Market; the killing of Barney Donahue by "Col." John Burke and "Ed" Buckley, &c. These are only specimens of the crime that has blackened the record of the city during the present month of July, and are only specimens of the worse sort. The law is being laughed at and trodden upon, not respected, and the police and the courts are doing painfully little to cause it to be respected. There will have to be a change.

Duel After the Police Sergeants.

Magistrate Deuel, in Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday sent word to the Sergeants of the several police stations that he was going to make a complaint against them at Headquarters unless the police returns sent to the court were made out in a more legible manner. The returns from the Macdougal Street Station, signed by Sergt. Schlotman, especially aroused the Magistrate's ire, as they were almost illegible, and in every case the address of the prisoner had been left off. This hinders the work of the clerks in the court in drawing up the complaints. In one case Arthur Brisbane was set down as being a native of Russia. The Magistrate was thoroughly angry, and said that he expected to see an immediate improvement.

Boarding House Poolroom Men Held.

Capt. Elbert O. Smith of the East Twenty-second Street Station took before Magistrate Simms, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, the thirteen men who were arrested at the boarding house of Mrs. Emma Hanf, 107 East Fifteenth Street, Saturday night. He said he found a poolroom in operation and a side room set apart for poker playing. The place is named the Malden Club. The Magistrate held Eugene and Hugo Hanf, but discharged the other men.

DOCTORS CLAIM HOSPITAL DUTY.

They Object to the Monopoly Enjoyed by Medical Students.

Members of the New-York County Medical Association have been vigorously protesting lately against the method adopted by the Commissioners of Public Charities that has confined the appointments of hospital surgeons to the colleges.

The argument used by the colleges has been that the experience given to young doctors by means of hospital practice and clinics was subserving public good, in that they were able to turn out better physicians. The Commissioners were prevailed upon to confer all appointments upon college students.

The practitioners at large claim that they should be given an opportunity to participate in these clinics. The general practice of a few years develops weak points, and they desire the advantages of the hospital cases.

A committee of nine was appointed some time ago by the county association to investigate the relations of physicians to public charities. Dr. George T. Harrison of 221 West Twenty-third Street was made Chairman.

Dr. Harrison said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night that the committee had taken up the matter of appointments as now conducted, and was going to request the Charities Commissioners to make some changes. He added: "I think the board is disposed to act fairly in the matter, and we simply want to present our side of the case. We have no objection to the appointment of some college students, but do not think that practitioners should be barred cut entirely. They can always learn something in the clinics, and, as it is a case of public charity, we think we should be allowed to participate."

The doctor said he did not think there was any particular combination on foot among the medical colleges to secure patronage, but that, like all corporations, they had been much benefited by the appointments and wanted to continue them.

They expect to have a hearing before the Commissioners in a short time.

Scarcity of Blueback Salmon.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Now that the big run of blueback salmon, so confidently looked for this season, has failed to materialize, a report is in circulation to the effect that some misguided person has planted catfish in Wallowa Lake, which has for ages been the spawning ground of this small, but valuable species of salmon, and the conclusion is that there will be no more bluebacks. It is to be hoped that this is only a campaign lie, but it is to be feared that from some cause there will be no more big runs of steelheads. This will be a serious loss to fishermen, as there is a good market for canned bluebacks. Steelheads are also growing scarce, and are likely to be exterminated before long. Protection has been extended to the chinook, and artificial propagation is being extensively brought into play to keep up the supply of these fish, but no one has done anything for the steelhead, which is in great demand for shipping in a frozen condition, nor for the little blueback, which is in demand for certain markets. If these fish are to be maintained in the Columbia artificial propagation will have to be resorted to for them, and that as soon as possible. What with traps and gillnets by the thousand, seines and wheels wherever they can be used, the facilities are ample for catching the largest school of salmon that comes into the Columbia before they pass the Cascades, and should any part this point the wheels at The Dalles are capable of accounting for every one of them.

Excursion to Mauch Chunk.

A midsummer excursion to Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and the Switchback Railroad will be run by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey on Wednesday next. This will afford many persons on their annual vacation an opportunity to enjoy a one-day outing at a small cost. The special train, which leaves the station at the foot of Liberty Street at 8:30 A. M., will include a lunch car on which food and refreshments will be sold at a reasonable cost. The fare for the round trip will be $2.25. Returning the train will reach this city about 9 P. M.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.
Sun rises...4:51	Sun sets...7:21	Moon rises...8:51

HIGH WATER JULY 27.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
9:20 A. M.	9:51 A. M.	11:40 A. M.
9:25 P. M.	9:51 P. M.	11:40 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 27.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Algonquin	Jacksonville	July 23
America	Boulogne	July 14
Amsterdam	Rotterdam	July 15
Egyptian Prince	Shields	July 12
El Rio	New-Orleans	July 22
Louisiana	New-Orleans	July 22
Madiana	St. Thomas	July 20
Mohawk	London	July 18
Taurie	Liverpool	July 17

TUESDAY, JULY 28.

Caracas	La Guayra	July 22
Concho	Galveston	July 22
Friesland	Antwerp	July 18
Kansas City	Savannah	July 25

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.

Herschel	St. Lucia	July 21
Lahn	Bremen	July 21
Karamanca	Gibraltar	July 15
Saratoga	Havana	July 25

THURSDAY, JULY 30.

El Paso	New-Orleans	July 25
Germanic	Liverpool	July 22
Hekla	Christiansand	July 20
Patria	Hamburg	July 18
Seminole	Jacksonville	July 27

FRIDAY, JULY 31.

Finance	Colon	July 24
Normannia	Hamburg	July 23
Paris	Southampton	July 25

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Spree	July 28	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Curacao	July 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Tallahassee	July 28	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
New-York	July 29	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Adriatic	July 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	July 29	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Portia	July 29	Halifax	9 Stone St.
El Sud	July 30	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Advance	July 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Werkendam	July 30	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Kansas City	July 30	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
State of Texas	July 30	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Amsterdam	Aug. 1	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Bretagne	Aug. 1	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Cametense	Aug. 1	No. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Mohawk	Aug. 1	London	1 Broadway.
Concho	Aug. 1	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Palatia	Aug. 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Louisiana	Aug. 1	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Lucania	Aug. 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Lahn	Aug. 4	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Aug. 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Germanic	Aug. 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Aug. 5	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Galileo	Aug. 5	Pern'buco	301 Prod. Ex.
Silvia	Aug. 6	Halifax	9 Stone St.
Friesland	Aug. 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Aug. 6	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of California	Aug. 6	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Anchoria	Aug. 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Aug. 8	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	Aug. 8	Liverpool	6 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Aug. 8	London	1 Broadway.
Veendam	Aug. 8	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Saale	Aug. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Patricia	Aug. 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Aug. 8	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Aug. 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Aug. 12	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Aug. 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Aug. 12	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	Aug. 13	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Campania	Aug. 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Aug. 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Aug. 15	London	1 Broadway.
Obdam	Aug. 15	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Normandie	Aug. 15	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Prussia	Aug. 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Trave	Aug. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Aug. 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Aug. 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Aug. 20	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Umbria	Aug. 22	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Aug. 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Aug. 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Manitoba	Aug. 22	London	1 Broadway.
Gascogne	Aug. 22	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, July 26.

SS Lizzie Henderson, Burton, Philadelphia, with mdse to J. C. Roberts.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Richmond, Davis, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., south, moderate breeze, partly cloudy.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 26.—SS Horrox, (Br.,) Capt. Cadogan, from New-York for Manchester, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Kessler, from Bremen for New-York, passed Dover to-day.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Capt. Delonele, from New-York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Bond, from Antwerp for New-York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York to-day.

SS Explorer, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York for Havre, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

THE TREASURY RELIEVED BY THE BANKING COMMUNITY.

Patriotic Action of the National Banks and Foreign Houses—The Gold Reserve Fully Restored and Gold Shipments Checked—Influence of the Populist Convention on Speculation—Railway Earnings and Crop Conditions—The Bank Statement.

MONDAY—A. M.

The voluntary action of the National banks in restoring the Treasury gold reserve to $103,000,000, together with the determination of the principal foreign exchange bankers to co-operate with the banks in maintaining the reserve, completely changed the financial outlook. The withdrawals of gold for shipment in the early part of the week had been extremely heavy, and until the action referred to became known the prospect of a steady out-go of gold seemed assured. Under this condition the stock market became panicky, and prices fell below those made in the Venezuelan panic. The Treasury relief measures checked the decline promptly and restored confidence. Since then the market has been feverish, but the tendency has been toward higher prices.

The meetings of the Populist and silver conventions in St. Louis have caused uneasiness, but the refusal of the Populists to indorse Mr. Sewall for the Vice Presidency was regarded as an indication favoring a split in the ranks of the party, the effect of which would bear heavily against the chances of success for the Chicago ticket, headed by Mr. Bryan. The marked strength of stocks on Saturday was largely based on this supposition, although the covering of short contracts undoubtedly was a factor in the strength. The recovery in the latter half of the week left most of the active issues higher than on the previous Saturday, although a few, including Burlington, closed lower.

Trade reports reflect a condition approaching stagnation in general business, the result of the political uncertainty. Railway earnings are beginning to compare with large returns last year, and consequently show only moderate increases. The crops in certain sections have suffered from excessive rains, but the damage has not been sufficient to make the harvest anything but bountiful.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	27/95.
American Cotton Oil	9	8	26¼
American Cotton Oil pf	42	39½	75
*American Sugar Refineries	106½	101	113⅝
*American Sugar Refineries pf.	98½	97	101¼
American Tele. & Cable Co.	88	86	98
American Tobacco	60¼	55	110¼
Ann Arbor	7⅛	7½	..
Ann Arbor pf	20½	20	..
At., T. & Santa Fé, all in. pd.	12⅞	10½	..
At., Top. & Santa Fé pf	18⅜	15	..
Atlantic & Pacific	3	2½	5⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	17	15⅝	64
*Bay State Gas	18½	15½	..
Brooklyn Union Gas	85	81	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20¼	19⅜	..
Canada Southern	45	41	54⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	14¼	12½	22
Chicago G. W	7⅜	6	..
Chicago Gas	53⅛	49¼	54⅞
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	67⅝	62½	91⅝
Chicago & Northwestern	96⅜	92⅛	101¼
Chicago & Northwestern pf	144	144	146¼
C., M. & St. Paul	72	67½	70¾
C., M. & St. Paul pf	123¼	121¼	125
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	57½	52½	78¼
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L	24½	21¼	48¼
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	78½	78½	93
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	¾	¾	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	19	16	37⅜
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	16	15	24⅞
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo pf.	60	60	..
Consolidated Gas Company	146½	140	140
Delaware and Hudson	122	116½	131
Delaware, Lacka. and Western	152	146	161½
Denver and Rio Grande	11⅞	11⅝	15
Denver and Rio Grande pf	44½	44½	48
Des Moines and Fort Dodge	7	7	9¼
Dist. & Cat. Feed., all in. pd.	11½	10	21¼
Erie	14¾	13⅜	..
Erie 1st pf	30	28¾	..
Erie 2d pf	17	17	..
General Electric	25¼	20⅞	35⅜
Illinois Central	92	90	96½
Illinois Steel Co	56	54	74½
Iowa Central	7	6	11
Iowa Central pf	24	21	37⅜
Lacledе Gas	19¾	17	23⅞
Lake Erie and Western	16	13¼	27½
Lake Erie and Western pf	65½	60	83⅜
Lake Shore	145	137	152
Long Island	75	72	85½
Louisville and Nashville	47⅜	44¼	65⅜
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi.	5⅞	5⅛	8⅞
Louis., New-Albany & Chi. pf.	14½	11½	27¼
Mahoning Coal R	108	108	..
Manhattan Con	96¼	90¼	113
*Metropolitan Elevation	96¼	93⅝	119½
Michigan Central	94	92¾	101
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf.	68	67	82½
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	34	34	47⅞
Minnesota Iron	38½	36	85⅞
Mo., Kan. & Texas	10⅝	10	18
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	20½	16	37⅜
Missouri Pacific	18	15⅛	..
Mobile & Ohio	16½	15¼	..
*National Lead Co	20½	18¼	34⅜
*National Lead Co. pf	82½	80	91½
National Linseed Oil	16	15½	28
New-England	35	35	..
New-Jersey Central	94¼	87⅝	103½
New-York Central	93⅞	90	101⅞
N. Y., C. & St. Louis	10¼	10¼	17⅛
N. Y., C. & St. Louis 2d pf	23½	21½	32
N. Y., Sus. & Western	8	8	11¼
N. Y., S. & Western pf	19½	17	30
Nor. & West., 2d in. pd.	5⅝	5¼	..
Nor. & West. pf., 2d in. pd.	11⅝	11	..
North American	4⅜	3⅝	5½
North Pacific, 2d in. pd.	6¼	5½	..
North. Pacific pf., 2d in. pd.	14	12¾	..
Ontario & Western	13⅝	12½	12¼
Ore. S. L. & U. N., 3d in. pd.	9¾	9¾	..
Pacific Mail	19¾	17	29½
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	1½	1¼	6¼
Phil. & Read., 2d in. pd.	11½	10	..
P., C. & St. L	12½	12½	19¼
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	48	48	52¾
Pullman Palace Car Co	147	141	176
St. Louis Southwestern	3⅞	3½	8⅛
St. Louis Southwestern pf	8½	7½	17½
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	107¾	107¾	..
St. Paul & Omaha	42¾	39½	41⅜
Silver bullion certfs	69⅝	68¾	66½
Southern Pacific	18½	18	26
Southern Railway	8⅝	7½	14¼
Southern Railway pf	21⅜	19	42½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	17¾	13	45⅜
Texas Pacific	7	6	12⅝
Union Pacific	6½	5¾	13
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	2⅝	2⅜	..
United States Cordage	4⅛	3⅝	..
United States Cordage pf	8	7¼	..
United States Cordage gtd	15¾	15	..
United States Express	40	40	..
*United States Leather	7½	6¼	16¼
*United States Leather pf	50	44	87
United States Rubber	15⅝	15½	41½
United States Rubber pf	71½	70	94
Wabash	6¾	5¾	9¼
Wabash pf	15¼	13	21½
Western Union Telegraph	80¼	77	92
Wheeling & Lake Erie	8½	7½	17⅛
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	27⅝	24½	53¼

*Unlisted.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $3,273,475. The banks now hold $18,499,550 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $5,301,000, a decrease in specie of $6,102,100, a decrease in legal tenders of $329,000, a decrease in deposits of $12,632,900, and an increase in circulation of $77,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	July 25, '96.	July 18, '96.	July 27, '95.
Loans	$474,239,900	$479,540,900	$506,176,000
Specie	56,231,300	62,333,400	65,297,400
Legal t'd's.	85,607,800	85,937,400	119,484,900
Net depo's.	493,358,200	505,991,100	570,942,900
Circulat'n.	14,676,700	14,599,400	13,138,600

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	July 25, '96	July 18, '96.	July 27, '95.
Specie	$56,231,300	$62,333,400	$65,297,400
Legal t'd's.	85,607,800	85,937,400	119,434,900
Total reserve	$141,839,100	$148,270,800	$184,732,300
Reserve required ag't deposits	123,339,550	126,497,775	142,735,725
Excess reserve ab'e legal requ'm'ts	$18,499,550	$21,773,025	$41,996,575

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$18,499,550	1891	$19,710,325
1895	41,996,575	1890	6,053,125
1894	71,908,725	1889	7,089,075
1893	*4,301,675	1888	27,116,775
1892	23,063,800	1887	8,120,975

*Deficit.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was well supplied. Call loans were made at 1½@3 per cent., the average for the week being about 2½ per cent. Time money was firmly held. Quotations were 3½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 4 per cent. for ninety days, 4½ per cent. for four months, 5@5½ per cent. for five to six months, and 6 per cent. for longer periods.

Commercial paper was quiet, the local banks being out of the market, although accommodating regular customers. Rates were 7 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for four months' commission house names and for first-class single names, 5½@6 per cent. for prime, and 6@7 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England gained £62,775 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 50.17, became 50.46. The bank's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 5,061,000f in gold and 1,238,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was firm in the early part of the week, but became easier on the action of the foreign bankers in joining the National banks in restoring the Treasury gold reserve. The posted rates for sterling were $4.88 for sixty-day bills and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87½@$4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88½@$4.88¾ for demand, $4.88¾@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86½@$4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 96, and guilders at 40½ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—60c discount. Boston—Par to 5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¾@69¼.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅝@54¾c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31¾d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $19,719,994 and the exports for the same period $50,471,598. The net exports, therefore, have been $30,751,604. The net exports for the same period in 1895 were $13,732,176, in 1894 $68,276,745, and in 1893 $57,687,787.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Sug. Ref.	1½	General Electric	1
Am. Tobacco	1½	L. E. & Western pf.	1
Bay State Gas	3½	Lake Shore	6½
Can. Southern	2	Met. Traction	1½
Chicago Gt. Western	1⅝	Mich. Central	1
Chi. & Northwestern	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	National Lead pf.	2½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	2¼	N. J. Central	2⅜
Colorado F. & I.	1½	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	3	Pullman Car	1
Consolidated Gas	2	Tenn. C. & I.	1⅝
Del. & Hudson	3½	West. Union	1⅞
Del., Lack. & W.	1⅜		

DECLINED.

Brook. Un. Gas	1½	Manhattan	2½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1¼	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	3½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	8½
Erie 2d pf.	1¼	Minn. Iron	1
Illinois Central	1⅛	Mobile & Ohio	1
Illinois Steel	4½	New-England	2
Laclede Gas	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1⅞
Long Island	3½	Wheel & L. E. pf.	2½

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Ann Arbor 1st	2	N. Y., Ont. & W. 5s.	1½
Brook. W. & W. Co. 5s.	1	N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s	1
Brook. El. 1st	2	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	4¾
Can. South. 2d	3	N. Y., S. & W. genl.	5
Cent. of N. J. gen.	1¼	Nor. Pac. notes	1
Cent. Pac 6s, 1898	1	Or. Imp. con., t. r.	2½
C., B. & Q., Den. 4s	2	Ore. S. L. & U. N. con., t. r.	2
C., B. & Q. 7s	2½	Rock Island 5s, c.	1½
Col. H. V. & T. 5s	3½	St. P. & Sioux City 1st	2
E. T., V. & Ga. con.	3½	St. P. & M. 1st	1
Erie genl. lien	3	St. P., M. & M. 1st	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st, t. r.	1¼	M. C. 5s	1
H. & St. J. con	2	Southern Ry. 5s	1¼
Hous. & Texas 1st 5s	4½	Texas Pac. 1st	1¾
Iowa Cent. 1st	2½	T. P. & W. 1st	3½
Iron Mt. genl	1	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	2
Ken. Cent. 4s	3	West. Un. Col. Tr. 5s	1
L., N. A. & C. con.	2⅝	West Shore 4s	1¼
Met. Elev. 1st	2½		
Minn & St. L. 1st	1		

PACERS TAKE THE FRONT

THEY CARRY OFF THE HONORS ON THE GRAND CIRCUIT.

Furnished the Speed and the Close and Exciting Finishes at the Detroit Meeting—Emma Offcutt, the Winner of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Stakes, a New Trotter That Is Likely to Take High Rank This Season.

Though the harness racers are putting in the miles this season at a rate that almost sets time at defiance they are still as much at the mercy of the elements as ever. This fact was fully emphasized at the second meeting of the Grand Circuit when the big programme of the Detroit Driving Club that was intended to keep the sulkies busy for seven days suffered so much from hindrance from wet weather that the expected brilliancy of the week's sport was all but eclipsed.

It seemed like the irony of fate that after the modest card offered for the opening of the midsummer tournament at Saginaw had been disposed of without an interruption, that the more important events which closed the visit of the wandering stables in Michigan had to be conducted between showers.

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There have been larger premium lists for the Detroit meeting than the one provided this year, but as compared with other members of the Grand Circuit it is the most valuable of the series, footing up a trifle over $53,000. As this amount was distributed over twenty-one classes, the average value of the purses is greater than at any of the five meetings which are to follow the one just ended at the City of the Straits. For this reason alone it is the more to be regretted that the condition of the track at Grosse Pointe should have so handicapped the speed of the horses in their struggles for these rich prizes.

Except on the first day of the meeting the rain-soaked course was never at its best, so that it will not be fair to institute comparisons between it and the other well-kept tracks that may be favored with continued sunshine when the crack trotters and pacers fill their engagements over them during the next few weeks. Had not the miniature deluge followed the one bright afternoon at the splendidly appointed driving park that overlooks the Lake St. Clair, there is no doubt but what there would have been a high mark in the way of speed for the members of the Grand Circuit to shoot at. Even with a single opportunity the pacers did one mile in 2:05½, when the once-despised W. W. P. proved faster and more reliable than such noted members of the free-for-all brigade as Frank Agan and Rubinstein.

The result of this somewhat novel contest was not entirely satisfactory so far as determining the respective merits of this fleet-footed trio, for both Frank Agan and Rubinstein covered the last twenty yards at a gallop, and it is doubtful whether either of them can run as fast as he can pace. If the conditions of this contest had called for another heat there is no doubt that the pace record up to this point of the campaign which Robert J. holds by his mile in 2:05 at Elkhart, Ind., about two weeks ago, would have been placed still nearer to the championship figures (2:02½) that have stood since 1894.

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While the pacers carried off the honors for speed at Detroit, they also furnished most of the sensations in the way of close finishes and desperate contests. Each succeeding year in the history of the sulky furnishes additional proof that the lateral gait is more readily controlled and susceptible of being better rated than the diagonal one. As a result the art of reinsmanship reaches its highest point in the pacing classes, and the thrilling spectacle of a large field sweeping through the home stretch, with only a length or two separating the leaders from the rear guard, is no uncommon sight among the sidewheelers.

Occasionally, but rarely, a company of well-behaved and evenly matched trotters get together, and under such conditions the sport may be of the highest class. Such a race was seen at Detroit last year, when Bouncer, Altao, Geneva, and Bertie R. battled for eight heats, in several of which some three of them came under the wire heads apart. This was unquestionably the most interesting and closely contested event for trotters that took place during the Grand Circuit of 1895, and the victory of Bouncer gave the mare a reputation which she sustained later on by winning the Transylvania at Lexington.

In many respects the encounter between the pacers in the 2:14 class on Wednesday last recalls the one just referred to for the other gait that took place on the same track about a twelvemonth before. Like the latter, it required eight heats to settle the dispute, and the winner, Nicol B., did not assert his superiority till well along in the race, very much as Bouncer had proved the dark horse among the trotters. Moreover, the hairbreadth finishes between Simmons and Hail Cloud in the first and second heats, and the equally close brushes that Josie B. and Nicol B. had in the last three miles, completes the marked similarity between the two races. The nimble mare that bore the brunt of battle against the stallion that defeated her with so much credit is one of the choice stable collected by Peter Duryea, an experienced New-York turfman, for Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes of this city.

Josie B. came into prominence last season as a mate to the champion three-year-old filly, Miss Rita, and the two mares equaled the best trotting record to pole when they paced together in 2:12¼, during the Kentucky breeders' meeting at Lexington in October. Her younger companion in double harness has a faster flight, for Miss Rita was dangerously near to Bright Regent when he won the first heat of the 2:09 pace last Tuesday, in 2:08½, over a track that the trainers declared to be three seconds slow.

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The seventh renewal of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake, at Detroit, while it resulted in a brief and somewhat uninteresting contest, brought to light a trotter whose form indicates that she is likely to take very high rank before the campaign is ended. In former years the successful candidates for the blue ribbon event of the Grand Circuit had done something earlier in the season which entitled them to consideration in the struggle for this rich prize. There had been little or nothing in the form which Emma Offutt showed since she started in a slow class at Peoria, Ill., last month, to furnish a line on her ability as diplayed by the splendid feat she accomplished last Thursday. Though she won her first engagement cleverly enough, stepping the three heats below 2:20 and scoring 2:16½ in the second one, the little brown mare that had come from the Blue Grass region to join the western circuit did not attract much attention.

After her successful début in the Prairie State she dropped out of sight at Joliet, being placed fourth in the 2:40 trot, won by Van Sant. In the light of subsequent events it would seem that Emma Offutt was under cover when the Grand Circuit opened at Saginaw, for she was content with following in the wake of the unbeaten Newburger, and securing second money in the race, which was a gift to the roan gelding. As the latter is considered good for several miles in 2:12, it would have been a rash effort for the owners of the Kentucky mare to measure swords with him for a purse of $1,000 over the soft course at Union Park, with the more important engagement so near at hand.

It now transpires, however, that Emma Offutt showed a trial in 2:16¼ last Fall, when she was four years old, and before leaving home this Spring had developed even greater speed. Her best work on the track at Danville this year was a mile in 2:17½, but she covered the last half of this in 1:03 and trotted one of the quarters at a 2:04 gait. Possessing this wonderful flight, with the breeding and stamina necessary to sustain it, there is nothing surprising, after all, about the impressive fashion in which Emma Offutt played with the rather indifferent field that opposed her at Detroit. The only remarkable feature is that her merits were kept so well hidden from the lynx-eyed camp followers of the circuit, and that odds of 6 to 1 could be obtained against her before the first heat of the race for the Merchants and Manufacturers' Stakes. The ease with which she reeled off three miles at an average of a fraction slower than 2:13 convinced everybody who saw the performance that the mare is not to be despised in making up the list of the sensational trotters now on the turf.

Unless this form is the most deceptive ever seen, Emma Offutt should join the list of fliers with records faster than 2:10 whenever such an effort is necessary for her future success. The limit of speed possessed by a horse that wins in hollow fashion is generally overestimated, so that the enthusiastic admirers of this new-comer among turf celebrities who think she will get down to championship form are doubtless carried away by the suddenness with which she has flashed into fame.

To Race at Brighton To-day.

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Tinge, 110 pounds; The Winner, 102; Copyright, 99; Cromwell, 97; Emma C., 95.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile, for two-year-olds. Free Lance, 108 pounds; Passover, 108; The Manxman, 106; Edna B., 105; Tempestuous, 105; Sahara, 105; Contractor, 104; Kaiser Ludwig, 104; Nina Louise, 103; Fratello, 102; Ben Renald, 101; Joe Hayman, 99; Kate McCullom, 99; Prisoner, 97; Himyance, 97; Hurl, 97; Mohawk Prince, 97.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. King William, 112 pounds; King N., 112; Maple Prince, 112; The Druid, 109; Cassette, 107; Harpsichord, 107; Emotional, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs, handicap, for three-year-olds. Brandywine, 107 pounds; Peep o' Day, 100; Juno, 95; Graziosa, 92; Runaway, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. The Swain, 107 pounds; Captain T., 104; Lady Inez, 98; Sherlock, 93; Helen H. II., 89.

SIXTH RACE.—One-half mile, for two-year-olds. Iranian, 114 pounds; Brave Lad, 108; Meadowthorpe, 108; Takemassee, 107; Ignatius, Jr., 106; Ostracized, 105; Doomful, 104; King Bon, 103; Florian, 103; Pearl V., 101; Athy, 101; Anna M. H., 101; Bird of Freedom, 101; Little Nigger, 101; Aunt Sally, 98; Chic, 96.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile. Kennel, 116 pounds; Halfling, 112; Mirage, 112; Kallirhoe, 107; Brisk, 105, The Dragon, 102; Premier, 99; Valley, 93.

PLEASANT FOR CYCLISTS.

Sunday Tourists Out in Force on the Good Roads About the City.

Cool breezes and cloud banks which often obscured the sun helped to make an ideal day for Sunday tourists, and they showed their appreciation by ridin toward all points of the compass. Thousands were out early and late, and delightful spins over fine roads were the general reports. The highways were in unusually good condition, made so by recent storms.

It is a matter of surprise to note how popular are the routes running north from the city. Everybody on a Sunday seems bound for Yonkers or some one of the chain of beautiful parks in the annexed district. There are several routes, but each is sure to be used by thousands on a pleasant Sabbath.

The runs of the leading bicycle clubs were as follows:

Riverside Wheelmen, to Bergen Beach.
Manhattan Bicycle Club, to Grant City.
New-York Athletic Club Wheelmen, to Travers Island.
Gotham Wheelmen, to Amityville.
Gramercy Wheelmen, to Babylon.
Yorkville Wheelmen, to Nutley.
Excelsior Cycle Club, to Tottenville.
Xavier Club Wheelmen, to Bergen Point.
Century Wheelmen, to Bath Beach.
St. George Wheelmen, to Ridgewood.
Twenty-third Regiment Cycle Corps, to Nyack.
Linwood Wheelmen, to Coney Island.

During the early hours of the day the Boulevard was like a mighty river, with its current of swiftly moving riders constantly augmented by recruits from the cross streets. The majority of these enthusiasts belonged to the great unattached, and were evidently headed for the smooth roads of Jersey via the Fort Lee Ferry. There was no big century run scheduled yesterday, but several are coming later, and each will probably have a big list of entries.

COASTING OFFICIALS SELECTED.

Prominent Cyclists Who Will Have Charge of the Contests on Aug. 15.

The gentlemen who have been selected to officiate at the coasting contests of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs at Cedar Grove, N. J., on Aug. 15 are as follows: Referee—F. B. Prial, Manhattan Bicycle Club. Measurers—F. G. Gubleman, Jersey City Cycling Wheelmen; George C. Wheeler, Mount Vernon Wheelmen; J. F. Owen, Catholic Club Cyclers. Starter—Frederick Keer, Hudson County Wheelmen. Clerk of Course—W. A. Drabble, Atalanta Wheelmen. Assistant Clerks—R. B. Morrison, Harlem Wheelmen, and E. A. Powers, Riverside Wheelmen. Chief Umpire—H. F. Neefus, Vim Bicycle Club. Chief Scorer—E. Allen Smith, Atalanta Wheelmen. Assistant Scorers—Dr. A. J. Wright, Montclair Wheelmen; C. Hyde, Greenwich Wheelmen. Chief Marshal—M. B. Friedonrich, Harlem Wheelmen.

The reports of possible postponement of the affair are erroneous. The only change that has been made is making the time of starting 1:30 P. M. instead of 11 o'clock A. M., as first announced.

C. Faulhaber, Greenwich Wheelmen, has been appointed a member of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs Race Committee, which is in charge of the coasting contests. He replaces A. H. Chamberlain. The committee now consists of W. E. Scudder, W. A. Drabble, R. G. Betts, W. C. M. Hotze, and C. Faulhaber.

Among the entries to the coasting contests is P. Anthony Brock, the 6-foot 200-pound President of the Metropolitan Association. If weight counts, Mr. Brock should be well up among the leaders.

Gen. Collis Did Not See Them.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Referring to the recently published statement as to a reported consultation held by Messrs. Bridgman and Burton of the Cyclists' Federation of New-York with Gen. C. H. T. Collis relative to the asphalting of the streets to the ferries and to the reference in such statement of "frivolous objections" raised by the New-York L. A. W. Consulate, may I state that Gen. Collis informs the representative of the consulate that he has not seen Messrs. Bridgman and Burton; also that the consulate has not raised any "frivolous objections" to any plan proposed by Gen. Collis for the benefit of cyclists, and further that its object is to aid and not to embarrass the efforts of any official in behalf of the cyclists of New-York. There seems to be a disposition on the part of some evidently jealous and disgruntled individuals to reflect upon the consulate. Those New-York cyclists who have paid any attention to the recent history of the Cyclists' Federation and of the consulate thoroughly understand the animus for such reflection, and can value it at its worth.

JAMES B. TOWNSEND,
Senior Consul, New-York City L. A. W. Consulate.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 25, 1896.

Brooklyn's Newest Cycle Club.

A new club of much promise in Brooklyn is the Orient Wheelmen. It has a fine list of charter members, including Melvin A. Rice, H. K. Smith, R. F. Mullins, Jr., O. F. Shaw, Jr., F. F. Hobby, Jr., Charles L. Viele, Dr. Martin, C. H. Merchant, E. D. Kenyon, Dr. R. G. Hutchinson, Frank Allaire, Charles Frazer, James Schenck, Fred Frazer, R. C. Seyffert, George Kuhlke, Samuel Fahnestock, E. Ross, and "Bart" Smith. It is predicted that the club will be quite prominent in racing circles, as its membership includes some of the fastest riders in both classes in the metropolitan district. The officers of the club are: Melvin A. Rice, President; E. D. Kenyon, Vice President; O. F. Shaw, Jr., Secretary; Dr. R. G. Hutchinson, Treasurer; R. K. Smith, Captain; Charles L. Viele, Lieutenant. Board of Governors—Robert F. Mullins, Jr., James Schenck, and Dr. Martin.

Wouldn't Let Sims Compete.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—The intercity bicycle team races yesterday between representatives of Washington and this city resulted in a tie, each side scoring 10 points. Fred Sims, who entered as one of the visiting team, was protested and ruled off. The distance—one mile—was covered in 2:40 1-5. Howard A. French of Baltimore (90 yards) won the handicap for professionals in 2:19 1-5. J. L. Ives took first prize in the half-mile race for professionals. Time—1:23 4-5. The amateur events were well contested.

For Better Streets in Long Island City.

The Nassau Road Club has just been organized in Long Island City by the cyclists of that place. Its purpose is to secure an improvement in the streets, which are generally very poor. The Common Council of the city is to be enlisted in the cause, and a change in the streets for the better may soon be expected.

Mercer County's Great Record.

TRENTON, N. J., July 26.—The Mercer County Wheelmen are greatly pleased over the record established by them in the recent century run from this city to Asbury Park and return. Three hundred and seventy-two members of this famous club started on the trip, and 353 completed the run within the prescribed time limit of fourteen hours. This is a record never before approached by any club. The total membership of the Mercer County Wheelmen is 637.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—An illuminated parade and recention to visiting wheelmen will be given in Elizabeth next Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Alcyone Cyclers. A general invitation is extended to cyclists to ride in the parade, which will form in Union Square at 8 P. M. Three prizes will be awarded, as follows: Lady's solid gold watch and chain, value $25, for the best decorated woman's wheel; open-face gold watch, value $25, for the best decorated man's wheel; silver emblem cup, value $50, for the club having the largest number of members in line. The award of prizes will take place in the Alcyone's clubhouse at 9:30 o'clock, and at 10 the dancing will begin.

—A well-known distance runner of the name of French, who several years ago was a member of the New-York Athletic Club track team, appeared as a starter in the race for novices at Manhattan Beach on Saturday. His name was not on the programme, but he carried "No. 66" on his back, and opposite this number, in the fifth heat of that race, was "John Frick, Morris Wheelmen." While the contestants were lining up for the start, French was recognized, but allowed to ride. He was last all the way. Some of French's old athletic friends would like to know when he changed his name.

—The purses in professional races abroad have shrunk considerably within the last two years, and that is the reason Harry Wheeler gives for returning ahead of "Charlie" Murphy. The latter is expected home before the Springfield meet.

—Harry C. Wheeler, the professional cyclist, who has been racing in France with "Charlie" Murphy as a team mate, returned to this country yesterday on the steamship New-York. His return at this early date was wholly unexpected.

—"Tony" Gavin, the bicycle policeman of Buffalo, is not a sprinter by any means. "Plugging" on the road is his stronghold.

—"Sammy" Brock, the well-known Brooklyn racing man, returned from a tour to the Thousand Islands last evening.

MANY ATHLETES TO CONTEST.

Large Delegations from Small Clubs to Metropolitan Championships.

The entries for the metropolitan championship meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union will close this morning with John J. Dixon, Post Office Box 611, New-York City. From the entries so far received there is a clear indication that the meeting will be the most interesting and successful one that has ever been held by the metropolitan branch of the Amateur Athletic Union. The entries to date are more numerous than ever before at any local championship meeting. This, of course, is owing to the fact that the smaller athletic clubs seem to think they have a chance to win championship honors. The entries up to date show the New-Jersey Athletic Club as leading with the largest number, and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club only a few entries behind. The following is a complete list of the number of entries to date: New-Jersey Athletic Club, 43; Knickerbocker Athletic Club, 41; New West Side Athletic Club, 11; Syracuse Athletic Association, 3; Catholic Club, Jersey City, 3; Metropolitan Insurance Athletic Association, 1; New-York Turn Verein, 1.

The entries will be scrutinized by the local Championship Committee, which will hold a meeting at the President's office to-night at 5:30 o'clock.

Reserved seats are now on sale with John J. Dixon, 241 Broadway, New-York; A. G. Spalding & Brothers, 126, 128, and 130 Nassau Street, and James D. Boyd, New-Jersey Athletic Club, Bayonne City, N. J. General Passenger Agent H. P. Baldwin of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey has agreed to run special trains from the foot of Liberty Street directly to the club grounds on Saturday next. The most popular train will be that one leaving New-York City at 1:10 P. M., which arrives at the New-Jersey Athletic Club station at 1:44 P. M.

BROOKLYNS LOSE A GAME.

Did Not Bunch Their Hits as Well as the Chicagos.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Griffith pitched good ball against the Bridegrooms to-day and received fine support. The visitors outbatted the Anson-ites, but the latter bunched their hits and did better base running. Grim's errors were both muffs of foul flies. La Chance put up a good game at first.

Brooklyn's run was secured on Daly's hit, which Decker could not see on account of the sun, and Grim's single. Attendance, 7,500. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Everett, 3b..	2	1	1	2	0	Griffin, cf..	0	2	2	0	0
Dahlen, ss..	0	1	3	2	0	Shindle, 2b..	0	0	1	4	0
Lange, cf....	1	2	0	0	0	Jones, rf....	0	2	1	0	0
Anson, 1b..	1	2	8	3	0	Corcor'n, ss.	0	2	1	5	0
Ryan, rf....	0	1	2	1	0	And'rs'n, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Decker, lf..	0	1	2	0	0	La C'ce, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0
Pfeffer, 2b..	0	2	2	1	0	Daly, 2b....	1	2	3	3	1
Griffith, p..	0	1	2	4	0	Grim, c....	0	3	0	1	2
K'tridge, c..	0	0	7	0	0	Harper, p..	0	0	1	5	0
Total	4	10	27	13	0	Total	1	11	24	17	3

Chicago	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 1. First base by errors—Chicago, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 9. First base on balls—Off Griffith, 1; off Harper, 3. Struck out—By Griffith, Harper, Shindle, Anderson, Daly, Griffin, (2). Three-base hit—Daly. Two-base hits—Corcoran, Daly, Griffin. Sacrifice hits—Lange, Dahlen, Corcoran. Stolen bases—Anson, Everitt. Double plays—Pfeffer and Anson; Dahlen and Anson. Passed balls—Grim, 1. Umpire—Mr. Hank O'Day.

Other League Games.

AT ST. LOUIS.

Baltimore	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	1	1—9
St. Louis	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0—6

Base hits—Baltimore, 12; St. Louis, 12. Errors—Baltimore, 1; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Hemming and Clark; Breitenstein and McFarland. Attendance, 15,000.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	3	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	—8
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	1—6

Base hits—Louisville, 13; Washington, 9. Errors—Louisville, 2; Washington, 1. Batteries—Hill and Dexter; Mercer and McGuire. Attendance, 8,000.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	0	2	0	1	2	0	3	2	—10
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Base hits—Cincinnati, 16; Cleveland, 7. Errors—Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Foreman and Peitz; Young and Zimmer. Attendance, 18,000.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cincinnati	59	26	.694
Baltimore	52	26	.667
Cleveland	53	28	.654
Chicago	49	38	.563
Pittsburg	44	36	.550
Boston	42	37	.532
Philadelphia	37	41	.463
Brooklyn	37	43	.463
Washington	33	44	.429
New-York	32	47	.405
St. Louis	24	56	.300
Louisville	21	57	.269

Hartford, 7; Paterson, 5.

PATERSON, N. J., July 26.—Three thousand people went to Olympia Park to-day to help the home team break the losing streak they have been playing under. They were disappointed, however, as the Patersons lost by a score of 7 to 5. The game was a tie up to the eighth inning, when Hartford earned 2 runs through singles by Cavelle and Bowen and a two-bagger by Pottenus. It was a snappy game, both teams playing well in the field. The score:

Paterson	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—5
Hartford	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	—7

Base hits—Paterson, 7; Hartford, 9. Errors—Paterson, 3; Hartford, 2. Batteries—McMackin and Killochy; Bowen and Smith. Umpire—Mr. Jones.

Athletics, 5; Newark, 4.

NEWARK, N. J., July 26.—The contest between Newark and the Athletics was marred to-day by most palpable partisanship against the home team. Newark won the game hands down, but the umpire admitted two runs in the eighth inning which never should have gone to the Philadelphians. The score:

Newark	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	—4
Athletics	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—5

Base hits—Newark, 7; Athletics, 9. Errors—Newark, 1; Athletics, 3. Batteries—Lloyd and Rothfuss; Ames and Schaub. Umpire—Mr. Hoagland.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 26.—Passed East—Steam yachts Reposo, B. B. McGregor; Mindora, Charles H. Merrell; Nereid, Albert J. Wise; Hirondelle, C. G. Evans, and Parthenia, Stephen J. Roach. Schooner yacht Belle, sloop yachts Arrow, Edwin Oliver; Crocodile, T. Y. Brown, and Whileaway, George F. Randolph.

Passed West—Steam yachts Vision, F. H. Benedict; Now Then, J. E. Addicks; Sylvia, Commodore E. M. Brown; Duquesne, T. R. Hostetter; Lorna, W. L. Stow, and Scythian, Miss S. De Forest Day. Schooner yachts Sachem, F. T. Adams; Atlantic, Wilson Marshall; Carlotta, George Duryea, and Agnes, J. Norton Winslow.

Lying to the eastward, schooner yacht Grampus, Thomas H. Pratt. Came to anchor from the eastward, steam yacht Kalolah, C. S. Hubbard, and schooner yacht Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr. Schooner yacht Viator, A. J. Morgan, while at anchor in Larchmont Harbor yesterday afternoon, was run into by a steam yacht and the rail on her port side was stove in.

Intercollegiate Association Handbook.

The current number of Spalding's Athletic Library is the official Intercollegiate Association Handbook. This book contains the constitution and by-laws of the Intercollegiate Association, rules to govern the awarding of the championship cup, list of prizes, laws of athletics, intercollegiate records of 1896, Intercollegiate Association records from 1876 to 1896, records of intercollegiate prizes, college records of the United States, articles of alliance with the Amateur Athletic Union, &c. It will be sent by the American Sports Publishing Company, 241 Broadway, New-York, upon receipt of 10 cents, to any address in the United States or Canada.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LAKE PLACID and SARANAC LAKE.

Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at

7:50 A. M. & 6:25 P. M.

for Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, via Utica or Plattsburgh.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:26 P. M. and 5:45 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE. Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ.—Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:38 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.

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See Time Table, Excursion Column.

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SOLDIERS HEAR MRS. BOOTH

SHE PREACHES TO A GREAT GATHERING AT STATE CAMP.

Young Men's Christian Association Tent Too Small to Accommodate Her Audience, and the Tennis Courts Were Used—Men Climbed into the Trees that They Might See and Hear Her Better—The Day in Camp a Memorable One.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 26.—One of the largest gatherings that ever came to hear religious services in camp since the days of Beecher and Talmage was the one that surrounded Mrs. Ballington Booth in the Young Men's Christian Association tennis court this afternoon.

It was early seen that the Young Men's Christian Association tent was not going to accommodate all who wished to hear Mrs. Booth, and the meeting was therefore held on the court, beyond the tent.

A platform was moved out there for the speakers, and it was quickly surrounded. The crowd spread out under the apple trees that border the court, and the limbs of the trees were soon occupied as vantage points by agile soldiers.

Mrs. Booth, Commander of the American Volunteers, escorted by the Commander of the post, Gen. McAlpin, at 3:30 P. M. marched through the crowd, followed by all the State officers in fatigue uniform, and with swords. Gen. Whitlock, who had come up in his steam yacht, Telka, was also present with his family.

The two Commanders sat side by side on the platform, the State officers finding places in the surrounding crowd. The services were opened with song and prayer by Secretary John F. Moore. Then Gen. McAlpin's favorite hymn, "Yield Not to Temptation," was given out.

Before it was sung Gen. McAlpin said he wished to call particular attention to the words of the hymn, which meant so much. He asked that it be sung by everybody and that it be sung from the heart.

At its conclusion Miss Josephine Turner of New-York, who has sung here once before this Summer, sang "Abide With Me" to her own arrangement of the music. The song was beautifully sung and moved every one in the large audience. All applauded when she had finished.

Indeed, although the exercises were religious, this seemed to be the method the audience had of showing its approval of everything.

In introducing Mrs. Booth, Gen. McAlpin spoke briefly of the circumstances that led to the secession from the parent organization, and the formation of the American Volunteers. He also spoke very highly of the work Mrs. Booth has done and is doing.

Mrs. Booth stood upon a chair that her voice might be heard better by her audience.

She said she came to speak to the soldiers, but she was very glad to see so many other people present.

Then followed one of her delightful talks, full of bright reminiscences and simple lessons. A crowd of soldiers followed her to the stage when she had finished, and as it moved away, their hats were waved to her until the stage rounded the bluff and was lost to sight.

Mrs. Booth was accompanied to camp by her secretary, Lieut. Jennie Hughes. Lieut. Cross also came along to get pictures for the Volunteers' Gazette.

Church services were held in camp this morning by Chaplain James O. Wilson. His text was: "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." He said there was thought and action, as essential factors of manhood. The services were well attended by the commands in camp.

Some of the First's wigwaggers spent the earlier part of the afternoon chasing elusive sunbeams that would hide behind the clouds.

The First Signal Corps had two heliograph stations, one at camp, and one on a hill about three miles up the creek. The work is preparatory to to-morrow's signaling. There are more men in camp this week than ever before. The rolls foot up to-night to 1,175.

The Officers of the Day to-morrow will be Capt. John Foote, Fourteenth Regiment; Officers of the Guard, First Lieut. Selden W. Mott, Eighteenth Separate Company, and Second Lieut. Joseph Beatty, Fourteenth Regiment.

Mrs. Booth Talks to Convicts.

SING SING, N. Y., July 26.—Mrs. Ballington Booth, accompanied by her young son, visited the prison again to-day, and this morning spoke to the prisoners in the Protestant chapel. She spoke for over an hour, and fourteen of the convicts arose and expressed a desire to live better lives in the future.

SALVATION ARMY AND BEER.

While Sinners Were Being Saved Waiters Were Kept Busy.

The thousands of Sunday excursionists that visited South Beach, S. I., yesterday were surprised to find that the chief attraction on the beach was the Salvation Army.

The Stapleton corps of fifty members, in command of Adjt. J. E. Taylor and Capt. Harrison, occupied the vaudeville stage at Shackel's Washington House, on the eastern end of the beach.

The presence of poke bonnets and red jerseys presented a unique sight, and the blond-haired soubrets who occupy the stage during the nights of the week were seated in the galleries sewing on new stage costumes.

The presence of the Salvationists attracted a large crowd, and Capt. Shackel took advantage of its presence and dispensed beer and liquors as usual. While the Salvationists were engaged in prayer and in calling forth converts, the waiters served drinks and the traditional sandwich.

The proprietors of the other hotels and resorts along the beach were indignant, and said Capt. Shackel had invited the Salvationists to his resort as a business venture.

Several of the proprietors have threatened to communicate with Booth-Tucker, the head of the army, and inform him of his Staten Island band being induced to hold meetings at a concert hall where beer was served during the gospel meetings.

Capt. Shackel said they applied for permission to hold Sunday afternoon meetings at his place and that he granted the request. He denies that he had induced them to locate there, and also that there had been an understanding that they were not to make allusions to the liquor traffic.

It was noticed, however, that not one of the speakers made the slightest allusion to drinking, or spoke in favor of total abstinence.

Attempted Robbery on the Bowery.

Harry Keelan, a plumber, of 2,216 Third Avenue, was walking on the Bowery opposite Bayard Street at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when he was attacked by three men, who carried him to a poorly lighted hallway. Central Office Detective O'Connell was standing on the east side of the Bowery at the time, and rushed to the man's assistance. He found him in the grasp of his assailants, who were rifling his pockets. After a hard fight, O'Connell managed to seize one of the men, whom he took to the Elizabeth Street Station House. The man gave his name as Henry Fox, a steamship fireman, and said he lived in a Bowery lodging house. When arraigned in the police court yesterday morning, Magistrate Brann held Fox in $1,500 bail for trial.

Dr. Weill's Condition Serious.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 26.—Dr. M. Milton Weill, who attempted to commit suicide at his home, 144 Mendon Lane, New-Rochelle, Friday night, is resting a little more quietly this evening, in the Mount Vernon Hospital, where he was taken last night. He suffers great agony. He became so violent this afternoon that it was necessary to call in two men to help care for him. The acid that he took burned the esophagus so badly that its lining was destroyed. Physicians say it is doubtful whether he can ever swallow food again.

ELECTRICAL LABOR UNIONS UNITE.

The Fight Between No. 3 and No. 5 Settled by Consolidation.

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union a letter was received from Electrical Workers' Union, No. 3, that has been fighting Electrical Workers' Union, No. 5, saying that those bodies had settled their differences, and had consolidated into one body, to be known as Electrical Workers' Union, No. 3.

The terra-cotta workers of Long Island City said they had differences with their employers, and when they asked for redress they were snubbed, and so they asked for the good offices of the Central Labor Union. The meeting appointed a committee to assist them.

The housesmiths had complained that money owing to some of their members by the Atlas Iron Construction Company had not been paid. Yesterday a letter came from Lawyer E. V. Abbott, counsel to Mr. Nourse, the receiver of the concern, saying that that gentleman did not know about any such claims, and advised the men to have their claims drawn up by a lawyer, and send them in at once to be proved.

Delegate Lenahan of the housesmiths said that claims had been made, and it would cost too much to employ a lawyer, but the Chairman informed him that the only course for them to pursue was as advised by Mr. Abbott.

Delegate Daniel Harris reported on the strike of the butchers at the Eastmans Dressed Meat Company, who are out against a reduction of wages. The rampers, who got 40 cents an hour, were reduced to 30 cents, and the dressers, backers, splitters, and floorers, who were paid $25 a week, were brought down to $13. The men felt confident of winning, because the company was unable to replace them.

"I am told there are some bogus unions represented here," said Delegate Edwards, "and that the Germania Waiters' Union has only seven members. And this union has been always asking us to boycott somebody or other." The meeting appointed a committee to investigate the charges.

Delegate Perrine of the iron molders asked that the attention of the Building Department be called to a building going up in Centre Street. The bricks, he said, were old; the lumber was secondhand, and the columns were braced with half-inch pieces of iron. It was a regular Buddensiek construction. The meeting directed the Secretary to write to Mr. Constable, the Superintendent of the Building Department.

THE "SUICIDE TREE" TO BE FELLED

A Cherished Landmark of the Italian Quarter to be Cut Up for Relics.

The old "Suicide Tree," the interesting landmark that has stood at Mulberry Bend for the past fifty years, is about to be broken up, and with it disappears one of the most characteristic points of interest in the Mulberry Italian quarter. The tree is an allanthus.

Many weird tales are told about this interesting relic of the past, and tradition says that the tree first received its lugubrious appellation from a romantic soft-hearted son of Italy, who, driven to frenzy by the unrequited love he bore a heartless daughter of sunnny Sicily, ended his troubles by plunging a stiletto into his heart under the shade of the old tree. Others are said to have taken advantage of the venerable tree's lower limb for a gibbet from which they swung themselves into eternity.

Still another interesting feature of the tree is the bloody vendetta that has so often been vowed beneath its shade. The Italians in the quarter look upon the old tree with a mingled feeling of awe and veneration, proceeding not only from the blood-curdling episodes that have actually taken place under its cover, but many which imagination is responsible for.

These dark-skinned Southerners look upon a place as almost sacred where so many deeds of horror have occurred. The more superstitious even believe that the fair maidens who have been courted on that spot are more than ordinarily blessed, and may confidently look forward to a ripe old age.

But the venerable allanthus gradually fell into a decline; month after month it grew more and more sickly; its leaves grew yellow and then began to fall, until now the tree is leafless and lifeless, and will be taken down in a few days. It stands on the property formerly owned by Carmina Cava, the Italian banker, who sold it to the city, and Mr. Cava has made arrangements with the contractor who is clearing the ground for the new Mulberry Bend Park to have the tree handed over to him, and intends to distribute it among all the residents in the neighborhood who have sentimental associations with the tree.

A housewarming for this purpose will be held at Mr. Cava's café, adjoining his bank, near Mulberry Bend, in a few days, and every visitor present will be given a fragment of the tree, which is supposed, in this case, to bring good luck to the owner. The feast is planned to eclipse anything before witnessed in the Italian quarter.

A DOG WITH A CONSCIENCE.

Remorse, They Say, Drove It to Commit Suicide by Hanging.

From The London Telegraph.

It has often been debated by casuists whether dogs have a conscience for anything except a bone. This question has now been happily solved for all time by the conduct of one at Penge, who betrayed so much remorse at having brought a police summons to a kind master's house that, unable to suffer longer the "slings and arrows" of an outraged conscience, he went and hanged himself.

While the dog was receiving its matutinal tub at the hands of a servant in the household of Mr. Partridge it escaped and ran out of the place for a frolic, but a vigilant policeman, who was passing at the time, saw that it possessed no muzzle, and attempted to capture it. The animal at once realized the terrible error it had committed and the trouble its gambols were likely to bring upon its owner, and ran back to the house. It was too late; the injury had been done. As soon as the dog saw the blue summons paper delivered it ended its days rather than face the ordeal.

The owner was represented at the Penge Sessions by his private secretary, who explained the circumstances to the Magistrates, adding, with the due solemnity which the case warranted, that "the animal committed suicide the next day out of sheer remorse."

"What did the dog do?" asked the Chairman.

"Hanged himself with a rope," answered the private secretary.

"Did he give himself a long drop?"

"Quite sufficient for the purpose," answered the private secretary; "the fact is, that after its escapade we kept it tied up, and it jumped clean through an open window with the rope round its neck, and was only found when life was extinct, its feet a few inches from the ground."

Its owner was nevertheless fined 5s., with 6s. 6d. costs. And this was the end of a dog with a conscience. An ordinary mongrel would have treated the affair in a less serious manner.

TROLLEY CARS CROWDED AS OF OLD.

Brooklyn Police Merely Watch Violations of the Rule.

The trolley cars in Brooklyn were crowded yesterday. The new rule that the cars could carry only 50 per cent. more passengers than the cars could seat was ignored, and many cars that under the rule would be permitted to carry 90 passengers had 120 on board, all bound for Coney Island. The cars were filled at the bridge, and passengers who got on between the bridge and the cemetery had to take their lives in their hands and hang on the steps.

As usual, the police were taking notes of the cars that were overcrowded, but as they have been doing this for the past month and no action has been taken, the companies pay no attention to the question of overcrowding.

The same thing was to be said of both the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and the Nassau Company. Cars for Coney Island, Bergen Beach, Fort Hamilton, Bensonhurst, Ulmer Park, North Beach, and Sheepshead Bay all came in the same category. They were all crowded far beyond the limit.

Baby's Body Found.

Patrolman Adolph Doncort of the Morrisania Station found the body of a female child about a week old in the basement of a vacant house, at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Sherman Avenue, yesterday morning. It was in a pasteboard box, wrapped in yellow paper.

THE TAILORS GAIN ALLIES

STRIKERS AND CONTRACTORS UNITE TO FIGHT MANUFACTURERS.

A Formal Agreement Made to Work in Concert—Barondess Appears and Makes a Speech—Waiters Compelled to Strike, Go Out with Tears—Baxter Street Clothing Salesmen Sympathize and May Also Strike.

The tailors were reported as all out on strike yesterday. The Brotherhood of Tailors and the contractors that are members of the Clothing Contractors' Protective Association came to an agreement to close all the shops that were still open and thus force the manufacturers to advance the prices of goods. They drew up a formal agreement stating that no settlement should be made with any one not a member of the contractors' association. Both the Brotherhood of Tailors and the contractors' association were to select a committee of ten to visit all the shops and to suspend all work until a settlement of the strike has been reached.

The agreement further stated that the strike was in the interest of the trade, and that it was the duty of all to carry out the plan which the men and contractors knew would speedily end the strike. It was also the duty of the brotherhood to see that the contractors should get higher prices from the manufacturers, so that the contractors might be enabled to live up to their contracts.

The agreement winds up by saying that the contractors of the association will be benefited under this plan, as preference will be given to them.

About 100 contractors assembled in front of their headquarters, at Roberts Hall, 200 East Broadway, and whenever they saw a weak-kneed contractor who wanted to back out of the agreement come up they greeted him with cries of "Scab!" until he promised to stand by the agreement.

The tailors got one concession yesterday from the contractors, and that was that there should be only one apprentice to every three machines. In return the tailors promised to force outside contractors into the contractors' association. The contractors will appoint a committee to call on the manufacturers and demand an advance of prices, as they believe that a committee will have more weight with the manufacturers than individuals.

The striking tailors had a mass meeting at Walhalla Hall in the afternoon, and were addressed by M. Marcus and Joseph Barondess. While the latter was speaking a Socialist objected to him, and told him to get off the platform.

The audience turned on the Socialist and called him names. "Put him out!" cried one. "Give him a bath!" said another.

The Socialist got frightened, and yelled "Police!" A policeman came up and led him out.

Barondess said that many of the Hebrew clothing workers lived on 16 cents a day, and had learned how to starve. The manufacturers, knowing their penuriousness, screwed them down more and more. If the workmen lived better they would get more wages.

Delegate Henry Solomon of the tailors told the Central Labor Union yesterday that this year the clothing contractors had come to their senses in their resolve to keep up the prices for making coats, and they had discovered that it was to their interest to work in harmony with the tailors' union. Then Solomon informed the meeting of the agreement that the contractors had made with the brotherhood to fight the manufacturers together, and he asked the Central Labor Union to send speakers to the tailors' mass meeting. The meeting appointed Delegates Harris and Bausch to make addresses.

Meyer Schoenfeld said that the overcoat and sack coat makers had gone on strike. The pants makers will meet this evening at 181 Ludlow Street and will vote on Tuesday. They are said to number 5,000.

STRUCK WITH TEARS IN THEIR EYES.

Schwarz's Waiters Ordered Out to Show a Secretary's Power.

Max Schwarz, the proprietor of Liberty Hall, at 257 East Houston Street, had a strike on his hands on Saturday evening, because he refused to be dictated to by the Secretary of the Waiters' Liberty Union and stood on his rights as an employer.

Mr. Schwarz said yesterday that on Friday one of his waiters was taken sick and had to go home. So he went to the office of the Liberty Union, which is a Socialist body, and asked for the list of unemployed men. There were only two names on the list, and one of them was that of an Italian, whom he knew personally as an honest, industrious waiter, and he said he would have him. The Secretary promised to get him, and Mr. Schwarz went back to his saloon. A few minutes later the Italian appeared and Mr. Schwarz put him to work at once.

"A few minutes later," continued Mr. Schwarz, "the Secretary came in with another man, and told me I must take him and let the Italian go. I replied that the Italian suited me and was a good union man."

"'No; you must take this man,' retorted the Secretary. 'I'll make you take him.'

"'I don't want any of your thieves,' I said. 'I've got an honest man and I'll keep him, and if you don't get out I'll break your neck.'

"'Oh, do; and then I'll get damages that will keep me without work,' replied the Secretary. Then he added, 'I'll make it hot for you, because you said our union was composed of thieves.'

"Then he went and called a special meeting of the Executive Committee of his union, and yesterday they sent a committee, but I told them I'd not treat with them on Saturday, as it was the Sabbath. The committee called twice again and the last time they ordered my waiters to strike. My Italian remained, and the others went out with tears in their eyes, saying they did not see why they should be made to suffer on account of the caprices of the Secretary. I got other waiters."

BAXTER STREET SALESMEN JOIN.

They Vote to Help the Strikers and May Strike Themselves.

In the evening there was a meeting of 800 members of the United Clothing Salesmen's Local Union, No. 94, at New Washington Hall, 56 Orchard Street. This organization is composed of the salesmen and "barkers" employed by the clothiers in and about Baxter Street, and has been in existence about two years. Edward Friday, the Chairman of their Resolution Committee, presided, and addresses were made by Friday, Meyer Schoenfeld, and Benjamin Sohweitzer. Resolutions were passed indorsing the action of the tailors now on strike and expressing the hope that they would win. In addition it was decided to render financial aid to the members of the brotherhood should the strike be prolonged for any great length of time, and even, if necessary, to join them in the strike.

Policeman Charged with Brutality.

Miss Annie Cohen, a seamstress, twenty-six years old, of 11 First Street, was a prisoner in the Essex Market Court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct. One of her fingers was broken, and she displayed a wrapper torn in shreds, due, she said, to treatment she had received at the hands of Policemen Bush and Heinrich of the East Fifth Street Station.

Miss Cohen said that on Saturday afternoon, as she was walking through the hallway of her house, she was grabbed by the two policemen. Not knowing their authority, she made a vigorous resistance, and as a result was knocked down and beaten.

She had been admitted to bail at the station house, and her broken finger had been set by Dr. H. Klamer of 81 First Street.

The policemen told Magistrate Kudlich that the woman spoke to them from the doorsteps of her home, and that she offered them $5 to release her.

Despite her denials, the Magistrate committed the young woman to the workhouse.

Lawyer Henry J. Goldsmith, who appeared for Miss Cohen, said that his client was of good character, and he announced his intention to institute proceedings in the Supreme Court for her release.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

A curious case of legal strategy was that in which a well-known New-York lawyer, now on a sick bed, figured a few years ago. Two disputes had arisen between a large corporation on one side and two private estates on the other. The causes of action were the same, and the cases came up in court on a single action in which the corporation appeared as plaintiff and the persons on the other side as co-defendants. The defendants had different counsel and the counsel disagreed as to the case, the lawyer for one defendant believing that his client would win the case, and the lawyer for the other believing that they had no case and that the best policy was to settle it out of court on the best terms that could be had. He was so opposed to risking his client's case in court that his colleague finally consented to settle the case out of court on condition that he should have the work of negotiating and should be allowed to represent to the lawyers on the other side that he was himself in favor of settling, but that the other lawyer wanted to fight it.

"The negotiations lasted several months," said he, "and I made so stubborn a fight that I got better terms on a good many points than those which Blank would gladly have accepted. And when I ran up against a wall and could not get terms satisfactory to me on some point or other, I always withdrew to my earthworks and said: 'Now, gentlemen, I am sorry, but there is no use discussing that point, because I know Blank would not stand it. I am settling this case against his protest, and it is all I can do to get him to accept a compromise, anyway. But we will see him about it, if you wish.'

"He impersonated his part nobly, growled, shook his head, pounded his table with his fist, and said: 'No! No! I won't think of it! Such a proposition is outrageous. We'll fight the case first.' All the time he was shaking in his shoes for fear they would let him. "Our opponents accepted my terms, and Blank credited me with having saved his clients some thousands of dollars by my scheme. And now, looking back over the case dispassionately, I think my confidence in our case was erroneous, and that we should have lost it had it ever gone to trial. The result shows that it pays clients for lawyers not to be too ingenuous."

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"I am in the habit of waving my hand to my wife and little girl when I leave the house in the morning. My wife holds the child up, that she may get a good view until I have passed out of sight, and the little one crows with delight, kisses her hand to me, and thinks it great fun. I did not know I had been committing a crime all these months until this morning.

"I waved to my wife and child, as usual, and was startled to hear a gruff, 'Hi, you!' from the opposite side of the street. I glanced over and saw a policeman. Not supposing for an instant that I was meant, I turned away, when, with expletives and menacing manner, he bawled, 'Yes, you, I mean you. Come here; I want you.'

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"He carried a bundle with an outer wrapping of newspaper under his arm, and appeared to have just come off duty. I glanced at his shield, and saw that it bore the number 3,718. It may be the law that I should have a permit to wave my hand to my wife and child mornings. I think I'll consult Commissioner Roosevelt on the subject. Perhaps he can post me as to my rights in the premises."

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"Holy comunion, 8 A. M." is part of the inscription on the front of the branch chapel of one of the most fashinable Episcopal churches in Fifth Avenue. The same word occurs twice on the sign, and is spelled in the same eccentric way the second time.

BOLTING A SACRED DUTY

DR. MACARTHUR SAYS NATION'S HONOR MUST BE PRESERVED.

Country Should Be Put Above Party—He Will Not Go to Europe Until the Silver Question Is Settled—Cannot Look Europe in the Face at Present—Debased Currency a National Dishonor—Poor Depositors in Savings Banks Menaced.

"Bolting a platform and party nominees is sometimes a sacred duty," said the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, in a sermon on "Patriotism and Partyism," which he delivered last night in Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street. His text was: "Wherefore come out from among them and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing, and I will receive you." II. Corinthians, vi., 17.

"The present political discussion is moral, rather than political," said Dr. MacArthur, "and no pulpit can keep silent when this country is threatened and the political situation casts a dark cloud over this great Republic.

"Political parties are necessary, and will continue to exist so long as human nature continues as it is."

Dr. MacArthur then dwelt upon a Christian's duty to his Church, but said that the time might come when Christianity should be first and Church second.

"So is it sometimes in politics," he said. "Country must stand before party. A time may come when men should bolt a party platform and its nominees.

"Men sometimes act against their financial interests when they support a certain party, because they dislike to bolt their party; but that is not patriotism. Bolting is sometimes a sacred duty, and every true patriot will say, 'Country first and party second.' The practical question is: Is not this a time when patriots of all parties should stand for National honor among our own people and among the nations of the earth? The great question is the preservation of the Nation's honor, and it is not a party question, but a moral one.

"A debased currency is a national calamity and dishonor, and would be a stain on this great Republic. Persons having deposits in savings institutions, I am told, are withdrawing their deposits for drafts on Germany and other foreign countries that will pay in gold."

In conclusion, Dr. MacArthur said that he had sworn allegiance to this country, and had given his heart to the United States, and, if need be, would give his life. He said that a lover of this country could not go to Europe at present, when our National honor was threatened.

Dr. MacArthur said that he would not go to Europe, as he had intended, as he had given up his vacation for personal, family, and country reasons.

NAVAL LINE OFFICERS ANSWER.

Arguments Against Conferring Actual Title upon Staff Officers.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The line officers of the navy have contributed to the controversy which has existed between that branch and the staff an, anonymous pamphlet, intended as a reply to the brochure entitled "Queer Doings in the Navy," written by Asa Mattice, formerly an engineer officer. The line pamphlet thrashes the well-beaten chaff of "relative rank," and gives the line arguments against conferring actual title upon staff officers.

It is persisted that no issue is made upon the acknowledged important and well-performed duties of staff officers, and it is insisted that the latter are respected and their authority is sustained. Much space is devoted to a description of the duties of the naval engineers in battle. The unknown author of the line pamphlet says that the "change from sail to steam, great as it appears to be, has not in the least altered the essential features of the military organization of a ship of war. It has not affected the exercise by the commanding officer of his judgment, nor diminished the burden of his responsibility as to the full and absolute control of every force and factor under his command. The seamanship of the helm and topsails has simply given way to that of helm and twin screws."

The question seems to narrow down, according to the line pamphlet, to that of positive rank, and the line pamphlet insists that even were this change made and should the staff officers lose their distinctive titles in favor of line designations, the relations would not be changed. The line officer must always be the commanding officer, even when it comes to the dedging Ensign, who shall command and of staff officers twice his age, and with five times his naval experience. On this point the pamphlet says:

It is simply that a cardinal feature of military organization demands that the sequence of command should be clear, unbroken, and beyond doubt, and that every military consideration and all military experience place it in the military line or branch without break in the continuity from the highest to the lowest. If the relative merits of men were to be considered, the senior in the line would not, perhaps, always command.

This reply of the naval line officers is a dignfied and tolerant document. It will probably, in no measure, add to the settlement of the endless dispute between the line and staff, but it has a liberality and logic which is commendable.

SAY THEY SAW A WHITE PORPOISE.

The Story Two Veracious Citizens of Tacoma Tell.

From The Tacoma (Washington) Ledger.

Commodore B. C. Kenway of the yacht Keewatis is the discoverer of an albino porpoise. Associated with him in the discovery is Charles Stewart of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company. The creature is now at large in the Sound. It is pure white in color, with a glistening black fin on its back. Whether or not it has pink eyes the discoverers have not yet been able to determine.

When Commodore Kenway reported the discovery there were those who were disposed to doubt the truth of the story, notwithstanding the fact that the Commodore has heretofore borne an excellent reputation for veracity. They said that a Summer spent in yachting had undermined his principles. The testimony of Mr. Stewart, however, corroborates the story told by Commodore Kenway in every particular. The Commodore expresses a willingness to make affidavit to his statement. He said:

"We were cruising in the yacht near the entrance to Quartermaster Harbor when we beheld three porpoises disporting near us. The one nearest to the yacht seemed to be white. At first we thought it was simply the reflection of the sun on the wet sides of the porpoise, but on approaching the three we found this explanation to be unfounded, for the porpoise was as white as the driven snow. It was a beautiful, milky whiteness, which made the big fish singularly beautiful. The fin on the back and the back for a small space at the base of the fin were glistening black. We cruised about in the vicinity of the porpoises for some time, but finally the three dove and made away.

"I never before heard of a white porpoise being seen by any one. To-day I asked a number of seafaring men about the matter, and none of them had ever heard of such a freak. I am going to cruise for that porpoise, and if I catch it won't I make a mint of money exhibiting it!"

She Chased the Pickpocket.

Mrs. Mary Bohme of 518 East Eighty-fifth Street, New-York, left home yesterday morning, to go to Ridgewood, N. J., by the Erie Railway. She crossed to Jersey City by the Twenty-third Street Ferry. She was followed from the boat by three men, one of whom filched her pocketbook just after she had purchased her ticket. She immediately gave chase, and the man ran through the waiting room and into Pavonia Avenue. A policeman who saw the pursuit, arrested the fugitive, who said he was Arthur Raymond, twenty-four years old, and that he lived in Elizabeth. He was locked up at the Seventh Street Police Station. The pocketbook was found under a seat in the waiting room. It contained $18.75.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

A curious case of legal strategy was that in which a well-known New-York lawyer, now on a sick bed, figured a few years ago. Two disputes had arisen between a large corporation on one side and two private estates on the other. The causes of action were the same, and the cases came up in court on a single action in which the corporation appeared as plaintiff and the persons on the other side as co-defendants. The defendants had different counsel and the counsel disagreed as to the case, the lawyer for one defendant believing that his client would win the case, and the lawyer for the other believing that they had no case and that the best policy was to settle it out of court on the best terms that could be had. He was so opposed to risking his client's case in court that his colleague finally consented to settle the case out of court on condition that he should have the work of negotiating and should be allowed to represent to the lawyers on the other side that he was himself in favor of settling, but that the other lawyer wanted to fight it.

"The negotiations lasted several months," said he, "and I made so stubborn a fight that I got better terms on a good many points than those which Blank would gladly have accepted. And when I ran up against a wall and could not get terms satisfactory to me on some point or other, I always withdrew to my earthworks and said: 'Now, gentlemen, I am sorry, but there is no use discussing that point, because I know Blank would not stand it. I am settling this case against his protest, and it is all I can do to get him to accept a compromise, anyway. But we will see him about it, if you wish.'

"He impersonated his part nobly, growled, shook his head, pounded his table with his fist, and said: 'No! No! I won't think of it! Such a proposition is outrageous. We'll fight the case first.' All the time he was shaking in his shoes for fear they would let him. "Our opponents accepted my terms, and Blank credited me with having saved his clients some thousands of dollars by my scheme. And now, looking back over the case dispassionately, I think my confidence in our case was erroneous, and that we should have lost it had it ever gone to trial. The result shows that it pays clients for lawyers not to be too ingenuous."

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Monday
July 27-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-10

TIME FOR INTERFERENCE

A VIEW OF THE CRETAN QUESTION URGED IN GERMANY.

Reports of Atrocities by the Turks Reach Berlin—Consultation Between Representatives of the Triple Alliance Which It Is Surmised Related to the Eastern Question—Bismarckian Papers Want the Turks Left Alone.

BERLIN, July 26.—Count Goluchowski, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, returned to Ischl for the purpose of holding an interview with Emperor Francis Joseph after having had a conference with Prince Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, at the latter's château at Alt-Aussee, and reached Vienna on Thursday. On the day of his return to Vienna the Count had an interview with Count Nigra, the Italian Ambassador to Austria, and since then Count Nigra has been summoned to Rome by the Marquis Viscounti-Venosta, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

These comings and goings of diplomatic chiefs cannot be attributed to any other cause than the gravity of the situation in the East. A concert of the powers has failed to effect any good results, as already has been stated, and the events which are taking place now completely overwhelm diplomacy. According to telegraphic advices received here yesterday, the rising of the insurgents in Macedonia has become extremely formidable.

Greece, while pretending to take stringent measures against any persons engaging in a raid upon the Macedonian frontier, has allowed upward of 600 men, all of them armed with Lebel rifles, to enter Macedonia from Greek territory. These men, after surprising and cutting to pieces the Turkish troops at Mousca, succeeded in repulsing a strong force of Turkish soldiers which had been sent from Salonica to reinforce the Moussa troops. A dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung says that the redifs (reserves) who have been called out under an irade from the Sultan are showing a disposition to revolt in consequence of the fact that their pay is much in arrears and the rations which are being issued to them are bad in quality and small in quantity.

A special dispatch received by the Neue Freie Press from Salonica on Thursday says that the statements made by the Turkish officials concerning the situation are all designed to conceal the desperate condition of affairs in Macedonia. Hard fighting is going on almost every day at Drumnitza, Serres, and all points in the Perim Mountains. The Turkish reserves at Prizrend, Preshtina, and elsewhere in that section are being equipped and sent to the front as rapidly as possible, and it is estimated that the total number of Turkish troops concentrated on the Macedonian and Bulgarian frontiers exceeds 7,000 men.

Even this force, however, has not been found sufficient to make any headway against the insurrection, which, under the influence of the successes already achieved by the insurgents in the field, is becoming stronger every day. Stimulated by these and similar reports, semi-official newspaper organs like the North German Gazette and the Cologne Gazette, are taking a more definite tone in their articles commenting upon the gravity of the situation. The North German Gazette reproduces an article from the Cologne Gazette, which declares that unless Europe shall interfere in an energetic way, instead of submitting proposals to the Porte, the troubles in Crete and Macedonia never will end.

The Reichsbote (Conservative) publishes a letter written by a German lady living at Monastir, wherein the writer narrates atrocities which are practiced there every day without the slightest attempt at interference on the part of the authorities. Among the horrors of which the lady treats in her communication she details the fact of Turks maltreating Macedonian women and girls publicly in the streets, before the eyes of their husbands and parents. This letter has stirred up a strong feeling of public indignation here, more, in fact, than the remoter massacres and outrages in Armenia. The Reichsbote, in an article accompanying the letter, appeals to the powers to cease their jealousies and interfere in behalf of the Macedonians and Cretans in the interests of humanity.

The Bismarckian organs, on the other hand, are strongly opposed to any policy of interference on the part of Germany.

William in the North.

After the meeting of the Emperor with King Oscar of Sweden-Norway, at Molde, Thursday, the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with the Kaiser on board, steamed up to Maerak, at the head of the Geiranger Fiord, which is about the end of the Emperor's northern tour. Advices from Molde Fiord say that the Emperor had a week of better weather than that which he experienced at the beginning of his trip. The entertainments on board the Hohenzollern have been excellent throughout the week. A choir of sailors, comprising 100 men, whose voices were finely trained, were heard to advantage at the Sunday services and their chorals were accompanied by the ship's band. Upon these occasions the Emperor read a short discourse and two prayers.

Berlin hardly ever before has witnessed such a scarcity of notable persons in the city. Dr. Miquel, Minister of Finance; Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten, Minister of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests, and Herr Nieberding, Imperial Minister of Justice, left the city for their holidays on Thursday. Count Posadowsky-Wehner, Minister of the Imperial Treasury, started for the Tyrol on Thursday, and Dr. Bosse, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Instruction, and Medicinal Affairs, has gone to Carlsbad. The foreign Ambassadors and Ministers are also generally taking their holidays.

Anniversary at Baireuth.

The Wagnerian festival at Baireuth has attracted many of the most distinguished Germans and foreigners. Among those who are sojourning at Baireuth are the Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the Duke and Duchess Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Princess Vera of Wurtemberg, Prince and Princess von Leiningen, Count von Wedel-Piesdorf, and Dr. Schweninger, Prince Bismarck's physician. Among the crowds of Americans at Baireuth are J. B. Jackson, First Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. Jackson; the Misses Butler, Louise Dana, and Natalie Curtis of New-York; Mrs. H. R. Chamberlain, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. T. Williams, and Mrs. Lowry of New-York; J. Douglas and J. Speye, of New-York; Mrs. and the Misses Sprouse of Boston; Mrs. T. Harris, Mrs. Shawley, Mrs. Brockenbrough, and Mrs. I. Harris of Louisville, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. Stern of San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Rice of Oberlin, Ohio; the Misses Bellamy of Wilmington, Del.; M. Baldwin of Washington; E. Claggett of Baltimore; the Messrs. Clair and Pelzer of Charleston, S. C.; C. Bradley of Pittsburg, Penn., and Mrs. Ponsonby Shaw of Philadelphia.

The Czar's Foreign Journey.

The dates of the Czar's proposed visits to the principal Continental capitals, if indeed they have been fixed, are being kept very dark. Recent announcements have been made that his trip is becoming more uncertain daily, and Nihilism seems to be the spectre which is standing in his Majesty's way. All that is now known of his intentions is that it is his purpose to visit Vienna and Berlin, and probably Paris, but when the visits will take place it is impossible to say.

The Emperor's visit to Ninji-Novgorod, which he made on Saturday, was accompanied by the usual precautions, so far as railway travel was concerned. The railways over which he traveled were guarded by troops throughout, but when his Majesty was within the limits of the City of Ninji-Novgorod the usual lines of soldiers and police guarding the streets through which he passed were dispensed with. The Mayor of the city issued a manifesto to the people, urging them to maintain order themselves, and to keep the streets clear of crowds. The Mayor's confidence that the citizens would preserve order was not misplaced, as there was no trouble whatever.

Recall of Minister Loze.

The case of M. Herbette, formerly French Ambassador to Germany, who recently was recalled from Berlin by his Government on account of his imperial and social disfavor here, is parallelled by the case of M. Loze, French Ambassador to Austria. M. Loze owed his appointment to the post in Vienna to his knowledge of secrets which seriously affected members of the French Ministry, information he acquired while holding the office of Prefect of Police. These secrets related to the Reinach scandals in the Panama Canal case, which the Ministry suppressed by the appointment of M. Loze to represent France at the Austrian Court. His career as an attorney's clerk and a police official, which became known in Vienna, injured his chances of being accepted in society at the very outset, and his defective manners exposed him to no end of ridicule. Mme. Loze, his wife, was much more refined than he and made a social success, but Austrian aristocracy, which is extremely exclusive, would not tolerate M. Loze. He made a complete failure as a diplomat and has now been recalled.

Herr Schweder in Chains.

The German authorities have arrested Herr Schweder, the agent of German East Africa, on the Pangani River, upon charges of extreme cruelty to natives, especially toward the women, many of whom he is accused of having maltreated shamefully. Herr Schweder has been transported in chains to Tanga. Herr Eugen Wolff, the African explorer, has written a letter to the Tageblatt in which he speaks highly of Schweder, who, he says, was liked by everybody, including Baron Wissmann, the German Governor.

An agent of the Venezuelan Government is here endeavoring to negotiate with the Disconto-Gesellschaft a loan of $50,000,000. Up to the present time he has not been successful.

Programme of Socialists.

Dr. Luetgenan, the Socialist Deputy in the Reichstag, in a speech delivered to the Socialists of Essen yesterday, declared that the Socialists had no definite programme, their primary object being to destroy the existing society and Government. When the downfall of these institutions had been achieved, then the Socialists would formulate a platform upon which they would build. The Vorwärts, the leading Socialist organ, declares that the delegates comprising the coming international Socialist congress in London will refuse steadfastly to admit Anarchists into the congress. The Neueste Nachrichten declares that this declaration of the Vorwärts is mere hypocrisy.

The Socialists and Anarchists, the Nachrichten declares, are brothers, only the latter are the more impatient about attaining their aims. If the barriers of society ever should be thrown down, the Nachrichten adds, the Anarchists will reap what the Socialists have sown.

The Emperor has accepted the invitation of Prince Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria, to review the Bavarian Army Corps at Wurzburg Sept. 18. This is regarded as a counterblast against the Particularist agitation in Bavaria and other South German States.

SERMON BY DR. PENTECOST

THE LONDON DIVINE PREACHES IN DR. HALL'S CHURCH.

First of Seven Sermons on Divine Forgiveness—The Preacher Filling His Usual Summer Engagement Here—His Career as a Pastor in Brooklyn — Eminence He Has Gained in British India and London.

The Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost of the Marylebone Presbyterian Church of London filled the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday.

Dr. Pentecost was pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church of Brooklyn for twenty years, up to 1886, when he went to India, where he carried on special evengelical work among the educated Brahmins. While on a vacation from this work he received a call to the Marylebone Church, the leading Presbyterian church of England, and the largest church of that sect in the West End of London.

For some years Dr. Pentecost has had an arrangement to fill Dr. John Hall's pulpit in the Summer, and yesterday was the first of seven Sundays on which he preaches there this year.

He gave the first of a series of sermons on forgiveness, which has been published in England, taking his text from Psalms, cxxx., 3: "But there is forgiveness with Thee, that Thou mayest be feared." He said:

There is scarcely a more important matter for us to understand clearly than the revelation of the great truth that there is forgiveness with God. Rightly understood, it will be found that the doctrine of the forgiveness of sins is the first great doctrine of importance revealed to us in the Word of God. Indeed, it was the first revelation of God's grace after the fall. It is the open door to every other grace in Christ. It not only introduces us again to all the rights and privileges lost by sin, but it is the constant assurance of God's loving mercy to us all through our lives. Forgiveness is the one grace to which, more than all others, we have continually to appeal.

Man's standing with God before his fall was that of the first and highest creature in the universe, and when the temptation came to cast God off and take his destiny into his own hands, to do that which seemed pleasing and good in his own eyes, he yielded to it, and so fell from this high and holy fellowship with God.

With standing went communion and fellowship. No longer could those wondrous communications between God and His noblest creature be continued. With standing and communion with God, man also lost holy character. Besides all this, by sin man lost moral ability. God made him free and set before him death and life, while he was free to choose. This simple probation was essential to the perfect nature of man. Had he been so created that he could not sin, then he would not have been a free moral being.

When sin entered in by the free choice of man to do that which God had forbidden in righteousness, there came along with it the loss of moral power. Righteousness no longer coincided with man's will and affection.

It requires no exercise of fancy to believe that the consciousness of this quadruple loss of standing, communion, character, and moral power to choose and do the will of God must have been the occasion of far keener suffering to Adam than the mere loss of the Garden of Eden, from which he was banished.

We can easily understand that man's punishment for sin stands not so much in penalties inflicted from without as from anguish of spirit; the torments of conscience and the sufferings of memory as to things lost and the thought of what might have been. It is not, therefore, so much the remission of penalties of which man stands in need, as the restoration of character and standing, fellowship with God, and moral power. It is just this to which the forgiveness of sins leads.

God has set this before us in Christ and through this wide-open door it is His will that we should enter and be saved. God was in Christ reconciling the world to Himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them," (Second Corinthians, v., 19;) that is, forgiving their sins.

Our text tells us that "there is forgiveness with God." Forgiveness, therefore, is something which belongs to God, and is found with Him, and not something in ourselves. We are not to look for forgiveness in any state of mind which we find or stir up in our own selves, nor yet to any set of feelings which we may experience. It is a great and frequent mistake, which leads to much confusion and spiritual unrest and suffering, to be ever looking in our own hearts and experiences to find forgiveness.

The meaning of the word "forgiveness" in our text is "to put away," or "to send away," and this corresponds exactly with the Greek word aphesis, so often used to express the thought of God's grace to us. Forgiveness of sins is the opening of the prison door, setting us free from all that bondage and suffering which sin engenders.

You have to consider the question not "Do I feel that I am forgiven?" but "Is there forgiveness for me with God?" Not "How do I feel toward God?" Not "How does God feel toward me?" Not "Do I feel that my sins are put away out of my life?" but "Has the wrong and offense of them been put away out of God's heart, so that henceforth they do not stand as a barrier between me and God, and so prevent my return to Him?"

Forgiveness has been defined as "the permanent state of God's mind and heart in grace toward sinful man." That definition has been a great help to me when I have been deeply discouraged and cast down because of my sins. Forgiveness is a permanent state of God's mind and heart toward me in grace; therefore I may come to Him again in penitence claiming His gracious forgiveness.

Jesus said when instituting the last supper: "This is My blood of the new covenant, which is shed for many for the remission of sins." (Matthew, xxvi., 28.) The word "remission" here is the same word (aphesis) which is elsewhere rendered foregiveness. "God was in Christ" forgiving our sins. Jesus did not set up forgiveness in the mind and heart of God by His coming and sacrifice; but His coming and sacrifice were the revelation and proclamation of that gracious state of mind which is the eternal attitude of God toward man.

Forgiveness is a matter of pure revelation. It is not a religious speculation. From our consciousness we dimly infer our immortality; from the world around us we cannot but infer the existence of God. From our conscience, given us God and immortality, we infer that sin will be punished and virtue rewarded. And as we are all more conscious of sin than of virtue, we infer God's righteous anger and fear the visitation of wrath. Hence, all religions other than that based on the revelation of God in Christ have for their basic motive fear, the passive fear or dread of God. Nowhere in consciousness, reason, or nature is there a hint that there is forgiveness with God. This great truth comes to us only by revelation.

True foregiveness begets in true believers a holy fear of God. The word "fear" does not mean terror of God or dread of God in the sense of being afraid of Him as one is afraid of an enemy great and powerful. It is rather the fear of reverence, love, and gratitude. God was called the "Fear of Isaac," and He should be our fear. There is a passive fear of God because we have offended Him and dread the consequences of evil-doing, but there is also an active fear of offending Him because of His loving kindness and tender mercy. That is a most blessed truth that "if we sin we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous and if we confess our sins He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness."

My friends, have you sought unto this forgiveness, or are you abiding in unforgiven sin? Let me warn you that there is much loose popular thinking about God: that He is too good-natured to punish sinners; that we may be sure of coming off easy in His hands; that there is no need to be afraid of Him or of the consequences of our sin. Let me remind you that it is said of God—yea, He said it of Himself in the same breath that proclaimed mercy for thousands and forgiveness to transgressors and sinners—that He would "by no means clear the guilty."

We must either turn to God, receive His gracious forgiveness, and render Him the holy and reverential fear of our hearts and the obedience of our lives or else we must meet Him with our sins and take the just consequence of transgression under His outraged law.

Dr. Pentecost will continue the series of sermons on forgiveness on Sunday next.

SLEEPY CAR CONDUCTORS WAKE UP.

The Change That Transfers Make on Madison Avenue Line.

The Madison Avenue horse-car line is not for those who want to get over a great distance in a short time. Its ways these many years have been those of leisure, comfort, and peace with all the world. Many of its conductors and drivers have been dawdling up and down Manhattan Island year after year, with nothing to disturb them save arrival at the termini, at Fourteenth Street, at Twenty-third Street, at Thirty-second Street, and the Grand Central Station. The conductors issued no transfers; they simply called attention to the points at which another line could be taken free of charge.

All is different now that the Metropolitan Traction Company has leased the system, and it is interesting, often laughable, to see the effects in conductors of the sudden arousing from comparative peacefulness to the zeal that is demanded by the great, hustling corporation that gridirons Manhattan Island.

Because of the many lines owned by the Traction Company, the conductors have one pocket almost filled with transfer forms.

The active, quick monarch of a Broadway car glibly and tersely announces from the rear platform that passengers can be accommodated with transfers if they ask for them. Not so his recently adopted and hitherto slow-going brothers of the Madison Avenue line. They enter the cars at every transfer point, and in timid, coaxing tones ask in a general way whether passengers do not want to change the direction of their movements. Should nobody pay any attention to them, their pleading becomes individual. If you are sitting in a corner reading a newspaper the conductor stands in front of you, and suggests that you may want to travel through a cross street. You pay no attention. A hand delicately taps you on the arm or knee, and a modulated voice comes to you: "Don't you want a transfer?" You must answer. If you do not, the conductor will question you again. He does this to each individual in the car at every transfer street. He does not want to get rid of you. The whole thing is new to him, that is all.

HISTORIC OLD MILLSTONES.

Used in New-York in 1729, Now Decorate a Synagogue.

Two millstones that were part of the first Jewish synagogue in this city have been placed in the entrance hall of the Synagogue Shearith Israel, at Nineteenth Street and Fifth Avenue. Both are broken and are held together with rusted iron bands.

The stones were originally in a mill which stood in Mill Street, near Beaver Street. Mill Street no longer exists as such. The mill in 1729 was replaced by a synagogue, which was erected by a colony of Portuguese Jews that came here in 1695, and the two stones were placed in its foundation. The synagogue was removed many years afterward to Crosby Street, and the millstones were taken there and put in the new foundation. When the synagogue was again moved to Nineteenth Street the stones were left behind. They were unearthed about two years ago, and N. Taylor Phillips, clerk of the congregation, secured them. They now rest on black walnut tables, where all may see them. The congregation is building a new synagogue in Seventieth Street, near Central Park West, and when it is completed the two millstones will be removed to it.

Boon to Art Lovers.

From The Chicago Record.

"They say crude oil is becoming exhausted."

"Good! Now, we shall be spared the infliction of so many crude oil paintings."

HEAVY MORTGAGE LOANS

AS PLENTIFUL IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA AS FARM PRODUCTS.

New-York Mortgage Companies Hold Liens on Many Farms Which They Have Difficulty in Foreclosing Because Populist Judges Assist the Farmers to Evade Their Obligations—Care Exercised in Making Loans in Populist Communities.

Some of the mortgage companies of this city were asked yesterday if they had experienced any difficulty in collecting loans upon Western farm properties.

Daniel O. Eshbaugh, President of the New-England Loan and Trust Company, said that his company had been especially careful in placing loans, and, as he knew the Western country thoroughly, a great deal of difficulty had been avoided. They have had most trouble, he said, in Kansas and Nebraska.

"What was the nature of the difficulties experienced in those States?" the reporter asked.

"I cannot answer that," he said, "without a preliminary statement. In considering any matter of this kind relating to these two States, it is necessary to keep in mind the physical features of the country. The eastern portion of the two States has an elevation of something less than 1,000 feet, while the western part has an elevation of about 4,000 feet. The western three-fifths of the two States were parts of what was formerly known as the Great American Desert. The country was considered as of no value for agricultural or other purposes. The rainfall in many years was utterly insufficient for the raising of crops or stock. When there was rain, it was very irregularly distributed.

"It happened that for several years following 1880 there was ample rainfall. The land was rapidly taken up, and fairly good crops were raised. At this time a number of Eastern mortgage companies made loans to the settlers on their farms.

"But the period of fat years was followed by a period of lean years. Scarcely any rain fell, and there were hot winds that destroyed what the drought had spared. The settlers in great numbers abandoned their farms, which, of course, fell into the hands of the mortgage companies, or Eastern mortgagees. It will be inferred from what I have said that the lending of money on farm lands in that section of Nebraska and Kansas was entirely unjustifiable.

"Clearly, under these conditions, we have a basis for an extensive foreclosure of mortgages. The only large crop ever raised in that section was a crop of foreclosures. In speaking of foreclosures in Kansas and Nebraska, a careful distinction must be made between the eastern two-fifths and the western three-fifths. There have been a large number of foreclosures in the eastern section; but a very much greater number in the western part.

"The people in the eastern parts of these States have been fairly prosperous, and Populism has consequently never prevailed. The Populists carry the western counties by such big majorities that the few votes they get in the eastern section have enabled them to carry the States at one or two elections."

"Have you had more trouble in Populist districts than in others?"

"Unquestionably. Processes of foreclosure in the western sections of Kansas and Nebraska have been obstructed by Populist Judges; delays have been granted to mortgagors, and rulings have been made which amount to an extension of the term of redemption. Mortgagees have also been obstructed in their efforts to secure titles to property, and in many instances these obstructions by judicial process have been totally unjustifiable.

"The Judges very frequently grant delays when they think the property mortgaged is worth more than the money involved. If they think that the farmer could pay up if granted another year or so, they will grant the decree of foreclosure, but with the condition that the mortgagor is to have fifteen months in which to settle before the decree can take effect. Of course the Judges sympathize with the people and want to help them out; but it is not the less a distinct violation of their judicial duty."

Mr. Eshbaugh said that his company held $1,968,710 of mortgages in Kansas; $1,253,568 in Nebraska; $8,082,858 in Missouri, and $2,164,442 in Iowa. The percentage of delinquent interest is quite small, being on three one hundredths of 1 per cent. in Kansas and five one hundredths of 1 per cent. in Nebraska.

Mr. Roland R. Conklin of the North American Trust Company, which has succeeded the Jarvis-Conklin Company, said that they had experienced the same kind of delay through the courts; but not to any great extent. They hold $15,000,000 in Western mortgages. Their policy is "to nurse" the farmers, as he expressed it, and let them have more time. There is great distress out West, he added, which is all attributed to the "crime of '73," and when men are poor they try to hold to what they have left and will resort to every means for this purpose. This is true of East and West, only the West owes more, and clings harder to its disappearing lands. He said that the delays in collecting their money are frequent and troublesome; but they were to be expected and had to be reckoned with.

He stated that all their mortgages now bear the gold clause, as a precaution for the future.

THE BARTHOLDI CRECHE NEEDS AID.

Its Work at a Standstill—Only $4,000 Required for Land.

The Bartholdi Crèche, which has been one of the most useful free open-air relief institutions in this city during the past ten years, finds itself unable to carry on its work this year because it is unable to secure a breathing place for its beneficiaries.

The crèche was organized in 1886, for the purpose of giving immediate relief to mothers and children requiring a day's outing from the city slums. Its offices are in the United Charities Building. F. Delano Weekes is Chairman, and Charles D. Kellogg is Secretary and Treasurer of its Board of Managers.

The society was first given the use of Liberty Island, where its beneficiaries were able to enjoy a few hours of sunshine and clear air, but when the Government stationed troops there the society was obliged to vacate. The city then gave it a portion of Ward's Island, but when all insane patients were sent there the society had to move again. Then the society was allowed to take its patients to Randall's Island, but now the House of Refuge requires all of that territory, and the society is without a Summer place.

The society now needs $4,000, to purchase a tract of land and build a cottage, on the west bank of the Hudson, near Shadyside. Subscriptions may be sent to Charles D. Kellogg.

The Bartholdi Crèche has provided for 48,757 persons, of whom 16,000 were mothers and the rest were little ones.

A NEW ATHLETIC CLUB.

Its Home the Costly Clubhouse Abandoned by the Pontiac Club.

The decline of the Pontiac Club and its consequent abandonment of its costly clubhouse at Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-first Street have led to the formation of a new athletic club, which has secured a lease of the clubhouse for three years, and it has been refitted and furnished for athletic club purposes, with a gymnasium in the basement and a boxing room arranged in the form of an amphitheatre. Boxing contests are to be held weekly, and vaudeville performances will be given.

C. H. Genslinger is the President of the club, and the Directors are John D. Hart, a boot and shoe dealer, at 131 Duane Street; David H. Lewis, a grocer at 386 Washington Street; Daniel J. Barry, a dealer in wooden and willow ware at 84 West Broadway, and John F. Shorey, a Superintendent for the Western Union Telegraph Company. The admission fee is $100, and annual dues $50. The membership is limited to 300, and Mr. Genslinger says that there are now 117. All entertainments in the club, it is announced, will be exclusively for the members.

The Pontiac Club, which once had 800 members, now has no clubrooms, and is inactive. Ex-Sheriff John B. Sexton, who is one of the leading members, says it has still 200 members, and will be active again in the Fall.

METHODISM IN NEW-YORK.

An Increase of 201, Chiefly in the Poorer Churches Down Town.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Mason North, Secretary of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has prepared a summary of the present condition of Methodism in this city. Within the corporate limits of this city, Dr. North finds that there are sixty-five Methodist charges. Of these six are German, two Swedish, one Italian, one colored, and fifty-five white and English-speaking. In addition there are three missions, one each to the Italians, Chinese, and Hebrews.

For the year ending April 1, 1896, the total net gain of membership is 201. Twenty-four churches report a loss and thirty-nine a gain, with two the same as in the preceding year. The Park Avenue Church reports a loss of 200, and the Jane Street Church a loss of 237. This apparent reduction, Dr. North believes, is the result of a revision of the records. The loss from deaths is 251. The number of probationers reported on April 1 is 2,022, an increase of 201. Dr. North produces figures to show that the largest proportional gains have occurred in the churches and missions below Fifty-ninth Street, and especially below Fourteenth Street. "That is to say," he says, "we are indebted to our poorest and most difficult fields for our chief increase in membership."

Sudden Death of Miss Lawlor.

Miss E. M. Lawlor, who was a writer for newspapers, was found dead in bed at her boarding house, 30 West Forty-seventh Street, yesterday. She complained of feeling ill last Saturday. Her death is thought to have been due to heart disease.

A BISHOP FROM INDIA

RIGHT REV. A. E. MEDLYCOTT PREACHES IN ST. PATRICK'S.

Associations Which Endear the Houses of Worship to Devout Christians—The Bishop's Field in South India—Vicar Apostolic in Trichur—A Flock of 115,000, Among Whom He Has Established 200 Schools in Eight Years.

The Right Rev. A. E. Medlycott, Bishop of Tricomia and Vicar Apostolic in Trichur, Malabar, South India, preached in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning. The cathedral was crowded by those eager to hear the Hindu Bishop.

Bishop Medlycott began his address by saying that he wished to draw attention particularly to a few thoughts which suggest themselves to every Christian.

"Wherever Christians gather," he said, "one of their first thoughts is to build a suitable place for worship. These churches are dear to us, because they are the outcome of our personal sacrifices. We love and take pride in our churches. When first we see the light of day, and are brought to the parish church, we are privileged to be enrolled in the Church, and the portals of Heaven are thereby opened to us.

"Faith is that one grace without which we can never hope to attain salvation. With years the Christian child grows in wisdom and grace, and he receives the first instructions which enlighten the mind. Then the mysteries of faith are unfolded, and he develops in grace. To the well-prepared child no day is greater than the day of the first communion; it is more higher privileged than any other day.

"There is but one occasion that may be more important, and that is when a young Christian man is privileged to ascend the steps of the altar and himself offer the divine sacrifice.

"The other important occasion in the life of a Christian is the day of nuptials, with its bright hopes for the future."

The Bishop then spoke of the difference between the Catholic and non-Catholic churches.

"A church," he said, "however rich, is dull, and has a certain air of sadness, unless there is the abiding presence of the Lord within it. It is that which gives them that air of illumination which permeates the whole edifice. How often does a Catholic, when passing by a church door, promptly enter and say a short prayer and receive the grace of God in return!

"Eternal worship is due to God, and therefore let us do our best for our churches, both in town and country. The growth of the Roman Catholic Church in America testifies to its inherent strength, and this strength should be fostered and continued."

Bishop Medlycott, when seen after services at the cathedral rectory, said that he was in charge of a native population of 115,000 Roman Catholics in South India.

Although nominally under Great Britain, the two States comprised in this section are virtually independent. The Christian population is exclusively Roman Catholic. The inhabitants are native Hindus, with the exception of a few Europeans in the Government civil service.

Bishop Medlycott, who was born in India, has been a missionary thirty-five years and was appointed a Bishop eight years ago. At that time he found the country in a wretched condition and education entirely neglected. In eight years he has opened 200 elementary schools and 12,000 children are being instructed in them.

The whole population of Malabar is over 600,000, under the jurisdiction of five Bishops.

Bishop Medlycott arrived in San Francisco five months ago and is now on his way to London, where he has relatives.

A CHURCH POORBOX BROKEN OPEN

John Adams Charged with Robbing the Poor of a West Farms Church.

John Adams, a slender youth of twenty, with restless light-blue eyes, was caught by the sexton of St. Thomas's Church, West Farms, after a chase of a block, yesterday afternoon, and was locked up in the Tremont Police Station, charged with breaking open the poorbox in the vestibule of the church.

When searched $1.25 in small coins was found together in one pocket. There was a quantity of coin in the poorbox when it was examined after the supposed robbery.

It is supposed that Adams was surprised at his work by the entry of the sexton out of the Vestry and did not get all the money. If he had remained quiet the sexton would have passed him by without suspicion, as the church was open for prayer. Adams first said he lived in Daly Avenue, West Farms, and belonged in St. Thomas Parish. He afterward said that he lived at 226 East Twenty-first, was visiting relatives on Daly Avenue, and had never been in the church before. He could not tell where his relatives lived. Adams will be examined in Morrisania Court to-day. He says that he is a printer. Father McMahon is pastor of St. Thomas's Church.

At Devil's Run.

By Charles B. Lewis.

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SYNOPSIS.

"Bald Faced Charley" and fifty fighting Indians jump the reservation near Fort Bliss and head for Little Valley, with the object of murdering the settlers there. They are delayed during the night by fog, and camp near Devil's Run, where it crosses the military road fifteen miles west of Fort Bliss. The next morning Sergt. Yates and seven troopers ride out to Devil's Run to repair the bridge across it, and soon after Lieut. Day and Miss Phelps, the niece of the commanding officer, canter off across country in the same general direction for a horseback ride. The Lieutenant and Miss Phelps are discovered by scouts of the Indians, who close in behind them. The Lieutenant sees them, and bids Miss Phelps ride to the military road while he follows after. In the ensuing race he is wounded three times, but keeps his seat. As they ride to the Run they are espied by the Sergeant and troopers, who go out to their relief. All return to the Run, and while the Lieutenant's wounds are being dressed a messenger is dispatched to the fort. He soon returns, having been fired on by Indians. The Lieutenant faints, and Sergt. Yates takes command. Meanwhile Fort Bliss has been notified of the uprising by telegraph from the agency, and is once in an uproar.

PART II.

It was lucky for the honor of the old —th Cavalry that Sergt. Yates had been sent out in command of that bridge-repairing party. It was lucky for the wounded Lieutenant, for "the lady from the East," and for all concerned except the Indians. The Sergeant was a veteran Indian fighter and a man of nerve. The little troop had come out with only their blankets and cooking utensils, expecting to pass only a night at the Run, and had camped down close to their work. The position was an exposed one, and the first move was to seek a better one. Such a place was at hand among the boulders on the hillside overlooking the bridge. Two troopers were sent up the road a quarter of a mile to act as videttes, two more down the road to see if the Indians had reached it on that side, and as the Lieutenant recovered consciousness again the Sergeant saluted and said:

"We are going to move up among the rocks, Sir. There come the men from below, and it's sure we have the redskins on both sides of us. No fear about our standing 'em off, however. Now, boys, easy with him."

The horses were unsaddled and driven down into the bed of the Run to take care of themselves. All the canteens, coffee pots, and kettles were filled with fresh water and carried up to the new camp, and without fuss or excitement the entire party and all its belongings were soon posted on the hill. With their axes the men lopped off branches to make a bed for the wounded officer, and loose rocks were piled between the boulders to make the position impregnable. When the Sergeant reported to his officer what he had done the latter replied:

"Very well. You have done just the right thing. I am better now, and I'll try to help you out with advice. If the Indians attack, see that Miss Phelps is well sheltered. If the reds are above and below we can't expect help. How are the men?"

"All right, Sir. Davis is wounded, but not disabled, and there'll be eight of us to hold the place. We can hold it for a week. If the lady will look after you we'll take care of the murdering redskins."

The officer felt his position keenly, but it could not be helped. Such was the pain of the wound in the hip that he was compelled to lie at full length. Had he been able to sit up with his back to a rock his pistol arm was useless. After her rally, the girl had taken hold in a way to prove that she had plenty of pluck, and she now announced her readiness to take charge of the helpless man. Do you look for love and romance here? If so I must disappoint you. Miss Phelps was already engaged to a young man in her home city, and Lieut. Day had passed into confirmed bachelorhood. Her heart was big with gratitude, however, for his gallantry and courage, and on his part he had that chivalrous reverence and admiration for the sex always to be found in the army officer, but always showing the stronger at the posts furthest from civilization.

"If you had not covered my retreat you would not have received those bullets!" she reproachfully said, as she wet the bandages over his wounds.

"They are mere scratches and won't bother me a month," he stoutly replied. "My only regret is that I can't sit up and take a hand in. You must act as my aide as well as nurse. How are the men posted?"

"On the three sides of the square," she replied.

"I do not want to call the Sergeant away. Go down to him and ask if there are any signs of the Indians yet. They may cross the road without attacking us."

In five minutes she returned to report.

"The Sergeant says the Indians are closing in from the west and the north, and he expects a rush within ten minutes. He has counted as high as thirty, but believes the party is much larger."

The Indians did not wait ten minutes. They had left men to hold the road above and below, and they aimed to wipe out the soldiers, and then make their dash into Little Valley and out again before any news could reach Fort Bliss. There were about thirty in the rush against the two sides of the camp most open to attack—fifteen to a side. At a signal whoop they came tearing up the slope, covered with trees, shrubs, and boulders, and never did red men display more pluck and determination. The soldiers opened fire as soon as a stormer could be sighted, and with her face as white as the clouds above and her heart in her mouth, Miss Phelps reported to the groaning officer:

"The men are down on their knees and firing over the rocks. They do not seem at all excited. There—I see an Indian on the north side—I see two others down there!

The Soldiers Opened Fire.

How they shriek and yell! One has leaped the rocks! There comes another, but the Sergeant—"

"And I lying here helpless!" shouted the officer. "Is the Sergeant down? For God's sake, tell me what is happening!"

"No! The Sergeant shot one and brained the other with his clubbed musket! The men are cheering—the Indians have been beaten off!"

Three minutes later the Sergeant came up to salute and report.

"We drove them back, Sir, and I think we killed seven or eight, but I've lost two men killed and a third badly wounded."

"Well done, Sergeant!" replied the officer when he could control his voice. "I'm sorry for the loss, but perhaps the Indians will stay licked."

"I'm afraid they won't, Sir. I never saw such devils. I must get back to the men and look out for another dash. If they come as they did before we'll have a hard job of it."

"Is he afraid the Indians will overpower him?" asked the girl when the Sergeant had gone.

"Yes, if they rush him again. There are only five men now."

"And if we are captured?"

"We won't be!" quietly replied the officer. "Put my revolver here at my left hand, and do you sit down here! If the Indians carry the camp, I shall shoot you and then put a bullet into my own head!"

"Yes—yes—that will be the way!" she said as she handed him the weapon and sat down at his elbow. "There they come again! Yes, you will shoot me first!"

"Are the men cool?" asked the officer, as the carbines began to speak.

"Yes—same as before. There come the Indians! I can see one—two—three—God have mercy on us!"

"Are they inside?"

"Yes—yes—shoot me!"

"Be quiet! What's the Sergeant doing?"

"He's—he's fighting—the men are fighting—oh! God! but how they are fighting!" she shrieked, as she hid her face in her hands.

"And now?" asked the Lieutenant, as the beads of perspiration stood out on his forehead and his eyes burned like coals of fire.

"The Indians are down—they have been driven out—the men are cheering for victory!" she gasped, as she leaped up.

"They came again, Sir, as I thought they would," said the Sergeant, as he came up to report, "but we have beaten them off. Their loss is so heavy that they won't try it again."

"And about our loss?" asked the officer.

"Sorry to report, Sir, that the men are all down but Barnes and me."

"What! All dead?"

"All dead, Sir. The man wounded before was killed in this rush. Barnes has a scratch or so, and I've got the same, but I think the worst is over now. They'll hang about and do some shooting, but they won't rush us again. If they do, we'll fall back here and—and—"

And die together, he meant, though he did not utter the words. The officer understood and smiled grimly; the girl understood, and in her heart she felt more admiration for the weather-beaten old Sergeant than for any other man living.

The Indians did not rush again. They had lost thirteen in killed and five or six wounded, and they did not know how great a loss they had inflicted on the defenders. Their raid into Little Valley must be given up, and they would sneak back to the reservation and become "good Indians"

Miss Phelps Called to Them.

again. Before going, however, they wanted revenge for their dead and wounded. Scattering about, and two or three of them climbing trees to get a plunging fire, they began a desultory fusillade, and at the end of a quarter of an hour Private Barnes was shot through the head. Miss Phelps was reporting the tragedy to the Lieutenant, when Sergt. Yates came up and saluted and announced:

"Barnes is gone, Sir; but I'll do the best I can alone. I think the devils are about to give up the fight, but the lady must lie close or some sharpshooter

AN INSURANCE MAN'S LOT

IT IS MUCH HARDER THAN MOST PEOPLE SUPPOSE.

Looked upon with Suspicion by People Who Have Been Swindled, and Forced to Go Hungry After Being Chased by Dogs—"Wildcatting" in the West—Generosity Rewarded in a Peculiar Manner—A Solicitor's Trials.

"I suppose it's human nature for every man to think his lot is just a trifle harder than that of any other man," said the Secretary of a fire insurance company last night, as he sat looking off over the ocean from the veranda of the Manhattan Hotel. He was an old-time insurance man, who has worked himself up to his present place through all the ranks of the business. He is a product of the West, where he began his career as a canvassing agent.

"Thus," he continued, "it has often seemed to me that the life of an insurance man is the most trying that can be imagined; that it is fuller of vicissitudes and annoyances, yes, and even of dangers, than most any other. I have had my share of troubles, and I have had experiences which couldn't be had in any other line of work.

"When I first began canvassing, just at the close of the war, a veritable craze for insurance possessed the West. The laws in nearly all the States beyond the Alleghanies were very lax, and two or three men of sufficient nerve could start an insurance company most anywhere and make money, for a time, at least. A little luck in having first losses delayed was all that was necessary to enable even the most impecunious adventurer to have an insurance company of his own. Indiana and Illinois had the worst laws. In the former State any six men could start a company with as little as $5,000 capital stock, and that in pure wind. In Illinois the Legislatures granted charters which empowered the corporations to do anything except commit murder. In that State to-day banks, railroads, and even pork-packing establishments are still conducted under old insurance charters, specially granted by the Legislature. The consequence was that wildcat companies sprang up, mushroom-like, in every town. They were all too often run by swindlers, who never expected to pay losses, and whose sole object was to collect as much money in premiums as possible and pocket it, in preparation for the day of the inevitable failure. To further this end rates were cut to a ridiculous figure, and fabulous commissions were paid to solicitors. Reliable Eastern companies could not compete, and practically were driven from the field.

"The farming communities suffered most. Rough characters just back from the war were swarming over the country and the burning of wheat stacks and farm buildings was general. Horse and cattle stealing was common, and the agriculturists were terrorized. This condition made the situation lovely for the swindlers. They insured against everything—fire, lightning, winds, failure of crops, and theft of live stock. And the laws helped them out nobly. Indiana for a time had a statute providing for a non-forfeitable policy. it gave but three days' grace on premium notes, which were a first lien on property, real and personal. But more outrageous still notification of the falling due of a note was unnecessary. If it was not paid in three days after maturity the company would tack a notice to a tree on the road in front of the real estate and ten days later, without further process, could proceed to sell the property to pay the note.

"Oh, but that was a harvest time for the swindlers. They robbed the farmers right and left for a few months. But patience ceases to be a virtue sometimes. One morning in the Spring of 1866 a crowd of De Kalb County farmers caught four of the swindlers, tarred and feathered them, and rode them on a rail. That ended one form of swindling.

"But I, innocent, as usual, suffered with the guilty. I was solicitin' for a reliable company, still in existence, and as sound as a gold dollar. I tried to explain the necessity of getting living rates to secure the policy holder in the event of loss. The farmers couldn't see through it and the business of the low-rate wildcats prospered while that of reliable companies languished.

"When the wildcats began to fail representatives of old line companies naturally expected their business to improve. But it didn't, for the simple reason that the people were disgustful of insurance. They wouldn't talk to an agent. It required lots of physical courage to represent an insurance company in those days in Indiana. Farmers would stand in their doorways, shotgun in hand, with a pack of howling curs scaring your horse, and warn you off. They wouldn't feed you or your horse or give you a drink of water. Many is the day I have ridden from sunrise to sunset without being able to get a bite to eat.

"Singularly enough, these farmers turned from one swindler to another. A lot of Cincinnati sharpers, taking advantage of general hostility to insurance, put out a lot of circulars showing by alleged statistics that 99 out of every 100 fires in the country districts were caused by lightning. Lightning, they showed, could be diverted by lightning rods. They agreed to 'guarantee' against losses where buildings were equipped with the special brand of lightning rods which they supplied. Of course the guarantee was worthless. They did a thriving business for about a year, and not only charged fabulous prices for their rods, but bunkoed the farmers into giving heavy notes and mortgages. At last the farmers' eyes were opened, and in the next few months Indiana became a purgatory for lightning-rod agents. Many of them were beaten by white caps, some were tarred and feathered, and all were chased by dogs till the whole gang was driven out of the State.

"One of the most peculiar developments of this condition of affairs was in Illinois. A perfectly reliable company was doing business in that State, insuring against thefts of live stock. A conspiracy was effected between about twenty farmers in various parts of the State to beat the company. And they did it well. They got together a few good horses and then began stealing them from each other. Their system was a good one. A horse 'stolen' in the Northern part of the State would be passed along by the confederates until it was 200 or 300 miles from where it was taken, and then would be insured again, and again be stolen. As the company didn't employ the Bertillon system of registering insured animals, the fraud was not discovered. The company finally abandoned this branch of insurance as extremely unprofitable, and years afterward the story of the swindle leaked out through the boasts of one of the conspirators.

"After years of experience as a solicitor, I became a special agent, and in that capacity I had many adventures, few of them pleasant. It was one of my duties to adjust losses. I was expected, of course, to drive as good a bargain as possible in settling losses. Every man who has insurance feels that he should receive the full amount of his loss, even though the policy calls for but half that sum, and the police force often threatens personal violence when he doesn't get it. This makes the adjuster's life a right exciting one at times.

"There are incidents, too, which sometimes make the none too tender heart of the adjuster ache. I was in a little town in Northern Indiana one day, when the local agent told me that we had had a loss the night before on a two-thousand-dollar risk about twelve miles from town. I drove out there over the roughest corduroy roads ever traveled. The mosquitoes, gnats, and deer flies nearly drove me wild. At last I came to the place where had stood the farmhouse, barn, and granaries. Everything was in ruins, which smoked and smoldered still. Twenty rods away in an old 'lean-to' sheep-shed roofed with straw I saw huddled a woman and five children. All were weeping, and paid me little attention at first. I introduced myself, explained my errand, and asked for Mr. —, the head of the family. There was a fresh outburst of tears, and then the woman stepped to the back of the shed and lifted a blanket from a pallet of straw. Mr. — was dead. He had inhaled smoke and fire while trying to save some of his household effects, and had died just before my arrival.

"I comforted the family as best I could, and then began looking at the policy, which the widow had saved. It had expired two days before the fire, and the company was not responsible for the loss!

"I said nothing of my discovery to the widow, but gave her $50, all the cash I had, and explained that it would take a few days to adjust the loss. I didn't notice the rough ness of the corduroy road as I drove back to town. I was thinking of something. I took the night train for Chicago, and was waiting for the President of the company when he reached the office the next morning. I explained the whole thing to him. I noticed a suspicious moisture in his eyes as I concluded. He slowly opened his desk, pulled out his checkbook, and wrote a check for the full amount of the policy, and merely said, 'I'll see the Directors about this.'

"I didn't go back to pay the loss. I sent the check to the local agent, and he took it to the widow. He was a fellow that didn't believe virtue should go without its reward. He explained that the company paid the loss out of pure goodness of heart. The news spread, for the widow was well liked, and every farmer in that and adjoining counties soon had a policy in our company, and no other company yet has been able to get a foothold in that vicinity.

"I don't believe the President had any thought of such an outcome when he signed that check. I know I had none."

AUCTION SALES OF REALTY.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, except where otherwise specified:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Robert E. Farley, referee, forty-four lots in East Chester and Westchester, (Twenty-fourth Ward,) map of Arden property. Due on judgment, $11,930.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Mott Avenue, east side, about 202.4 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 90 by 146, to New-York and Harlem Railroad, by 90 by 141, two-story frame building. Due on judgment, $10,083.

By Frank M. Buck, referee, on the premises, foreclosure sale, Lot 56, map of the new village of Jerome, on Maple Street, William's Bridge, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $746.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE—One of two detached houses, with water, gas, &c., on East 175th St.; high ground; near 3d Av. El., trolley, Harlem R. R., and new city building in Crotona Park; in the line of increasing values; lot to suit; $5,500 up; easy terms. J. H. GRATACAP, 986 East 175th St.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY,

4 and 6 Warren St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

SUBURBAN COTTAGES, WITH ALL IMprovements, to rent up to the 1st of May, 1897, with the option of purchase at PRESENT PRICES, (within that time;) 8 or 9 rooms and bath, with plot 50x150; close to depot. &c. RENT, $30. Apply to F. B. ROSS, 150 Broadway, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

CHOICE OUTSIDE APARTMENTS TO LET. Every room light. Rents, $750 up. Extra large apartment with light on four sides. Steam heat, elevators, hall boys. PORTSMOUTH AND HAMPSHIRE, 38-50 West 9th St. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

105th ST., 146 WEST.—Elegant six-room-and-bath flats; private halls; janitor's service; all improvements; $25 to $28; half block from cable; one from elevated; liberal rent allowance.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of the NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of said company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as temporary receiver of The New-York Times Publishing Company, in pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled proceeding, bearing date the 20th day of July, 1896, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the said City of New-York, on Thursday, August 13th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, in one parcel, all the property, trade marks, copyrights, franchises, good will, assets, and effects of The New-York Times Publishing Company, except money in bank and outstanding book accounts. Said property will be sold as a whole, and the sale will be made subject to the approval of the court. Ten per cent. of the purchase price will be required to be paid to said receiver at the time of the sale; the balance will be required to be paid in accordance with the terms and provisions of the aforesaid order, to which order reference is hereby made. Purchaser also to have option to buy all said book accounts as provided in said order. For further details apply to the attorney for the receiver or to the auctioneer.—Dated New-York, July 21st, 1896.

As Receiver as Aforesaid,
LOUIS M. FULTON, Attorney for Receiver, 20 Nassau Street, New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—DAVID W. CASEY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH L. PARRAGA, FERDINAND M. THIEROT, as executor of the will of MARIE T. MARCH, and FRANCES A. WHIPPLE, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, June 17th, 1896.

JOHN WHALEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 206 Broadway, New-York City.

To the above-named defendant, Joseph L. Parraga: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. George P. Andrews, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 10th day of June, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court House in said city, dated New-York, June 20th, 1896.

JOHN WHALEN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. Address, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City. je22-2aw6wM&W

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against THOMAS BRIEN, if living, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of July, 1896, I, the undersigned, referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 19th day of August, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street distant westerly one hundred feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of said street with the westerly line of Audubon Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with said avenue ninety-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with said street seventy-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with said avenue ninety-five feet to One Hundred and Seventy-first Street; and thence easterly along the northerly line of said street seventy-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 24th, 1896.

CHARLES D. INGERSOLL, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
jy27-2aw3wM&Th&au17

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BANG, HENRY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. BANG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the Sturtevant House, No. 1,186 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of March, 1896. F. W. BERGSTEIN, Executor, &c. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Attorney for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City. mh30-1aw6mM

BLOODGOOD, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of April, 1896. HENRY M. HAYDEN, JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, Executors. W. KINTZING POST, Atty. for Executors, 120 Broadway. ap27-1aw6mM

DUNNING, BENJAMIN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. DUNNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1896. FRANK DUNNING, Executor; WILLIAM F. DUNNING, Executor. A. J. CALLAGHAN, Attorney for Executors, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. f27-1aw6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GRANT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Edward Faulner, No. 7 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22nd day of January, 1896. FREDERIC GRANT, CHARLOTTE L. GRANT. ja27-1aw6mM

GRAYDON, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. GRAYDON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 50 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the first day of May, 1896. HENRY H. MAN, Executor. DUANE P. COBB, Attorney for Executor, 50 Wall Street, New-York City. 1aw6mM

HENTZE, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW HENTZE, also known as Andrew A. Hentze, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Powel & Kropf, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1896. ALICIA A. HENTZE, Executrix. POWEL & KROPF, Attorneys for Executrix, 120 Broadway, New-York City. mh9-1aw6mM

IVISON, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David B. Ivison, Edward Ivison, Betsey Ann Ivison, Sarah Ivison, Charles Ivison, John C. Ivison, Mary Ivison, Helen Ivison, Emma Ivison, J. Henry Ivison, Martha Bigelow, Jane I. Williams, Augusta B. Dixon, Mary L. Hammer, Jane I. Hoadley, Henry I. Parsons, James Graham Parsons, Ivy Rhea Scott, Ruth Scott, send greeting:

Whereas, David B Ivison of Rutherford, New-Jersey, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of February, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM IVISON, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
je29-1awTwM

JEMISON, ELBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELBERT S. JEMISON, late of the State of Texas, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor Miller, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of June, 1896. LOUISA A. JEMISON, Executrix. HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, TAYLOR & MILLER, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad St., New-York City. je8-1aw6mM

JOURNEAY, SUSAN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. JOURNEAY, late of said city and county, deceased, to present and exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 3rd, 1896. HENRY P. HAVENS, HENRY N. TIFFT, Executors, &c. HENRY N. TIFFT, Attorney for Executors, Nos. 11 and 13 William St., N. Y. City f3-1aw6mM

LEO-WOLF, HENRIETTA V.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Bertha L. Leo-Wolf, Harriet J. Leo-Wolf, Harry W. Leo-Wolf, Helen T. Leo-Wolf, Harriette E. Crary, and Jane Mohr, send greeting:

Whereas, Franklin B. Lord of Lawrence and Daniel Lord of the City of New-York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the second day of December, 1890, and a codicil thereto, bearing date the eleventh day of June, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of HENRIETTA V. LEO-WOLF, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the thirtieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
LUCIUS H. BEERS, Attorney for Petitioners, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy20-1aw6wM

MUELLER, CASPAR.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lizzie Mueller and Otto Mueller, send greeting:

Whereas, John W. Schimmelpfenning of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the second day of October, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of CASPAR MUELLER, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the fifteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the twenty-third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy27-1aw6wM

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, UNDER AND In pursuance of the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to all persons in New-York, of an intention to apply to the Surrogate's Court, in the County of Washington, in the State of New-York, for letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits of Abby G. Thomson, late of the Town of Greenwich, in the County of Washington, and State of New-York, deceased, and all creditors of said Abby G. Thomson are hereby notified to present their claims to the undersigned, at said County of Washington on or before the 25th day of August, 1896. I. & J. M. LAWSON, Attorneys, &c., No. 37 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. jy20-2aw4wM&Th

ODELL, ANN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN M. ODELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of February, 1896. GEO. W. McADAM, Executor. ALBERT J. APPELL, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers St., City. mh9-1aw6mM

PIKE, SYLVESTER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SYLVESTER M. PIKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, administratrix, at the office of Thos. S. Mount, her attorney, at his place of transacting business, at Stony Brook, Suffolk County, New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1896. SARAH M. HOGAN, Administratrix. THOS. S. MOUNT, Attorney, Stony Brook, Suffolk Co., N. Y. ap20-1aw6mM

SCHAPPERT, ANTON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTON SCHAPPERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at our place of transacting business, at the residence of Mary K. Norz, executrix, at 1,241 Westchester Avenue, corner Intervale Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of April, 1896. KATHARINA E. HURLBUT, MARY K. NORZ, Executrices. CHARLES GOELLER, Attorney for Executrices, P. O. and office address, 90 Nassau Street, New-York City. 1aw6mM

SHEFFIELD, CHARLES JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES JOSEPH SHEFFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the Windsor Hotel, No. 571 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of February, 1896. LAURA B. SHEFFIELD, Administratrix. BOARDMAN & CHILDS, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 95 Broadway, New-York City. f10-1aw6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SHIELDS, LEWIS N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS N. SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Boorаem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1896. CAROLINE B. SHIELDS, Administratrix. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administratrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy13-1aw6mM

TOPP, ELISABETH OR ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, made the 9th day of July, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELISABETH, otherwise known as ELIZABETH TOPP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hugo H. Ritterbusch, Esq., No. 108 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of July, 1896. FREDERICK A. BERGHANE, EMIL TOPP, Executors, &c., of Elisabeth, &c., Topp, deceased. HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Attorney for Executors, 108 Fulton Street, New-York City. jy13-1aw6mM

WILSON, MATTHEW W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW W. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Strong & Spear, Nos. 78 and 80 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of July, 1896. MINNIE I. WILSON, Executrix. STRONG & SPEAR, Attorneys for Executrix, 78 and 80 Wall Street, New-York City. jy27-1aw6mM

ZEREGA, AUGUSTUS.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To ELIZA M. ZEREGA individually and as executrix of the will of Augustus Zerega, deceased, and John A. Zerega and George Theodore Zerega, individually and as executors of the will of Augustus Zerega, deceased; Louis H. Zerega, Francis A. Zerega, Frederick C. Zerega, Alfred L. B. Zerega, Albert Zerega Von Bretton, Azella C. Huntington, Florence Zerega, John Theodore C. Zerega, Richard A. Zerega, Marie L. Zerega, Louis Zerega Moore, William Irvine Zerega, George Theodore Zerega, Junior; Louis A Zerega, Lizzie C. Pelham-Clinton, Emily A. Zerega, Augustus Zerega, Martha A. Zerega, Francis Zerega, Gaspard Zerega, Violet Zerega, Eliza V. B. Zerega, Victor P. Zerega, J. Frederick Zerega, Bertha Zerega, Horace Barnard, Junior; Louisa H. Barnard, John Augustus Barnard, Howard Huntington, Florence A. Huntington, Augustus Z. Huntington, Frederick L. Huntington, Anna Moore, Theodore Clement Moore, Augustus Zerega, Junior, Alfred Zerega, and John Whitman Zerega, and to all persons interested in the estate of Augustus Zerega, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-eighth day of July, 1896, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Louisa A. Barnard, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In witness whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[P.B.H.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] a Surrogate of our said city and county at the City of New-York, the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Louisa A. Barnard, Executrix, 22 William Street, New-York City. je15-1aw6wM

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 1 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Spree, via Southampton and Bremen; at 3 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Elm Branch, (letters must be directed "per Elm Branch.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York,* via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Adriatic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown; at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French line steamers take printed matter, &c., for Europe. Printed matter, &c., for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 2:30 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore; (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Salerno";) at 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 11 AM for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, also Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao; at 3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at $9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance";) at 11 AM for Santiago de Cuba, Venezuela, and Colombia, per steamship Habana, (letters must be directed "per Habana";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Philadelphia; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Arkadia.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Progreso, Sisaloo, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 1 PM for Barbados direct also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Cametense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Cametense.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 18 and up to Aug. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 15 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Gaillee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 24, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Round the World Tours.

The next Party sails from **Vancouver, Sept. 14,** visiting **Japan, China, India, Egypt, Southern Europe,** &c. Six months' tour. Following departures Oct. 8 and 17. Particulars from **Thos. Cook & Son, 261 and 1,225 B'way, New-York.**

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